The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Lieutenant Wetmore's Adventures in the Texas Pan-Handle.

A recent number of the Leavenworth *Commercial* contains an interesting account of an interview between its reporter and the two children of the Germaine family who were rescued from the Cheyenne Indians after the recent Smoky Hill massacre. Just before the interview the reporter obtained the details of an adventure of Lieutenant Wetmore, which we copy as follows:

"At General Pope's headquarters we had a most interesting conversation with Lieutenant W. B. Wetmore, of the United States Sixth Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to General Miles, commanding in the field against the Indians, who about two weeks ago was reported captured and scalped by the savages. From his own lips we learned the facts in regard to his race for life in the Texas Pan-Handle, and the intense suffering of himself and companion while lost in the storm.

"It appears that on the 16th of November Lieutenant Wetmore, accompanied by a servant, left General Miles' headquarters on the Washita, to carry dispatches to Camp Supply. Reaching the Canadian river, he concluded to leave the train and escort with which he had been traveling, and strike for Supply accompanied only by his servant. This was a very risky undertaking, as the remainder of the story will show. Scarcely had Wetmore and Hamilton, his servant, left the train before they saw signs of the Indians.

"But they were both full of pluck and anxious to reach their destination, and so, unmindful of the danger they were in, defiantly galloped on towards the north. Towards night on the 17th the two reached a stream, where they determined to camp, but on rounding a point came suddenly on a band of three Indians, who, on seeing the blue-coats, scattered like leaves before a winter wind. Here was a nice position for the two men, for they well knew that the Indians they had met were but stragglers of a still larger party in the immediate neighborhood. And so it proved. Retracing their steps they put spurs to their horses only to ride into the midst of a party of nine mounted savages, who were so completely taken by surprise at the appearance of the soldier boys that they merely turned on their horses and gave one steady, prolonged stare at the blue-coated intruders. But Wetmore and his companion did not take the introduction so coolly. Quickly wheeling their horses they started down the slope and out on the sleety and frozen prairie with the speed of the wind. They were in for it now. One look behind them revealed the Indians in full pursuit. But they had a good start. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest, and the piercing needles of sleet drove straight into their faces with blinding fury, but they could neither stop nor change their course. On went the fugitives, and on came the bloodthirsty pursuers. It was a veritable race for life. None of your dime-novel fictions, but a living, breathing, palpitating, exciting fact. Nine thousand feet of the frontier after two blue-coats and their scalps. This was the exact situation, and Wetmore and his companion knew it. They also knew that their horses would not hold out long against the terrible storm, and began to devise ways and means to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They thought of making a stand in the Buffalo wallows, when the remembrance of the terrible fate of Chapman and his companions made them dig in the spurs a little deeper and seek a more favorable situation.

"At last it was evident they could go no further, and something must be done. The trail they were making on the sleety surface told them there was no escape by flight, so unslinging their carbines they dropped behind a small thicket and prepared for the fight. By this time darkness had set in, and the storm of sleet and snow was raging with unabated fury. Long and anxiously those two benumbed and benighted men knelt on the frozen crust and waited for the appearance of their savage foes, but they came not. Either the Indians had been pelted out of their purpose by the terrific storm, or else they had come to the conclusion that the market price of two scalps would not justify more than one or two twenty mile heats on a stiff and slippery prairie. At all events they gave up the chase. Lieutenant Wetmore and Hamilton staid behind the thicket all night narrowly escaping freezing to death, and expecting every moment that the whoops of the savages would be heard, and the crash of a tomahawk put them out of their misery, and end the terrible suspense.

"When morning dawned the savages had disappeared, but the beleaguered men were in another pickle. They were lost in the prairie. Lost as effectually as though they were in mid-ocean. The storm howled as fierce as it did during the night. By nothing in the heavens above or in the earth beneath could the points of the compass be determined. Weary, frozen, hungry and discouraged, the wanderers began to feel that their miraculous escape of the night before was only a putting off of the inevitable. Finally, seeing that they were completely bewildered, they struck for the nearest stream and followed it to the mouth. It emptied into a larger one; and thus these men kept on until, after innumerable hardships they succeeded in striking the old trail fifty miles south of Camp Supply. Forty miles from the post they met the cavalry out in search of them, and were escorted to quarters, having been nearly three days without food, and with their clothing frozen tight to their bodies. It was a most thrilling and exciting adventure.

"Told as it was by the bronzed lieutenant, still clad in his regular woolen shirt, cavalry boots and pants, the stripes of which proclaimed the wear and tear of the race through the underbrush, it only wanted the charm of a camp-fire to finish the word picture of one of the most exciting adventures of the Indian campaign. Lieutenant Wetmore says his hands and feet are badly frost-bitten, but otherwise he is in good health and spirits. Hamilton, his companion in the adventure, has not yet arrived from the frontier, owing to his exhausted condition."

THE MATERIALIZATION EXPOSE.

How One of the Katie King's Tricks Was Performed.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 22.

In the *Press* of Saturday was published an accurate account of the recent expose of the Katie King materialization seances as given in this city for the last year. Among the explanations of the apparent phenomena, which for want of space were crowded out of the article alluded to, was one which, if true, clearly explains a manifestation which Robert Dale Owen regarded as one of the strongest tests he ever received at a Holmes seance. Mr. Owen was asked during a cabinet sitting to pass through the aperture a sheet of writing paper and a pencil. This was done, a hand seized the sheet and apparently laid it on nothing, a few inches back of the aperture, and about four inches from the bottom of the opening. While the paper was thus seemingly suspended in the air a white hand slowly traced out a letter which, when given to Mr. Owen was found to contain a message from and signed by "Frederick Robertson." As Mr. Owen was familiar with the signature, as he had seen the letter written by a "spirit hand" while the paper was "suspended in the air," and as the chirography closely resembled that of his departed friend, he was forced to accept this ostensible evidence of spiritual presence and power as conclusive. The woman who confesses that she personated "Katie King" makes in substance the following statement in regard to the manner in which this was done: "The letter was written by Mr. Holmes, who had a *fac-simile* of Robertson's handwriting in the house. When the blank paper was passed into the aperture another sheet on which the lines had been inscribed was substituted, and the paper, instead of being placed on nothing, was held on a black board by Mr. Holmes, who had on a pair of black gloves. I (Katie King) then drew over my right arm a black covering, leaving only the hand and part of the wrist exposed. This presented the appearance of a detached hand, and with the pencil I pretended to trace out the words on the paper already prepared."

VALE Katie King—Visible messenger from an invisible world, adieu! Beautiful spook of the lambent locks, farewell—Robert Dale Owen's occupation's gone. 'Twas only last June that, in return for a ringlet from thy shining head, he decorated thee with a necklace of pearls, purchased for cash at a Chestnut street jewelry store; and now, after but six months of life's fitful fever, he sadly sings:

Give back, give back, thou lovely fraud,
The pearls I bade the wear,
And I'll give back to thee that lock
Of phosphorescent hair.

—*Brooklyn Argus.*

BEECHER ON CHRISTMAS.

The Day we Celebrate Not the Real Anniversary of the Birth of Christ—Mr. Beecher's Views in Regard to Christmas and Thanksgiving Days.

After the usual exercises at Plymouth Church, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher said: "The most momentous events are not those which come with observances or acclamation. If there is anything in this world that is inconceivable it is the kingdom of God, the great realm that springs out of consecrated thought and affection, the kingdom of righteous holiness. The greatest kingdom that ever existed is the kingdom of the soul. When you look at a giant oak you are apt to say, what a beginning it must have had! But perhaps a squirrel dropped by chance an acorn on the ground, and it found a crevice and took root, and grew till it became a magnificent monarch. When we look back to the birth of the Saviour, and consider what has been accomplished in all relations of life, what a different value is placed on man, and consider how these have been gradually worked out since the birth of the Saviour, and go back to the insignificance of that birth, you can scarcely think of a lower. The celebration of the beginning of Christendom is a matter of history. From a simple celebration it has passed into a matter of dispute and division. There is nothing in the realm of Christendom that has not had blood shed about it, and about the date of the birth of Christ the whole Christian world was split in two, but finally they came together and agreed on a day, although it is not likely that they hit it by a rod. It is not probable that we celebrate on the 25th day of December the real anniversary of the birth of Christ; and it makes no difference. I have a piece of wood from a mulberry tree that Shakspeare planted. I know it is the same tree, because nobody can prove it is not; and it is enough for me. I think a good deal of it in a sneaking kind of a way. The thing itself is of no value. The whole value consists in association. Let a given day be appointed and followed out, and that establishes it.

"So it is of no consequence about the birth of Christ; we have agreed that it was on the 25th day of December. In every household there is a domestic almanac filled up with births and deaths, and on those respective dates comes a remembrance of them, and it is good: it is on that ground that Sunday is celebrated, we agree to stop and rest, and that which is true of Sunday is true of all other holidays. Strangely, in the hands of the superstitious Church Christmas became the jolliest day in the year. Now in the early periods of national life such celebrations have a value and significance they gradually lose. The same thing has taken place with regard to Thanksgiving Day. In my boyhood Thanksgiving Day stood out with exuberance of stomach; on that day we had three or four kinds of pie and pudding, an unheard of thing on other days; now we live ordinarily as we used to on Thanksgiving; it is not that Thanksgiving has grown lean, but the rest of the year has grown fat, and so Christmas has grown finer and finer, and now even in old England they have no such Christmases as they had one hundred years ago. They dress their houses with holly and evergreens; by the by, that was borrowed from the Druids, as we borrow a good many things from those we damn. Well, it is a day of joy that is right; it is a day for the interchange of presents in memory of the greatest gift man ever had.

"To me Christmas is a foreign day, and I shall die so. When I was a boy I wondered what Christmas was. I knew there was such a time, because we had an Episcopal church in our town, and I saw them dressing it with evergreens, and wondered what they were taking the woods in church for; but I got no satisfactory explanation. A little later I understood it was a Romish institution, kept up by the Romish Church. Brought up in the strictest State of New England, brought up to the most literal style of worship, brought up where they would not read the Bible in church because the Episcopalians read it so much, I passed all my youth without any knowledge of Christmas, and so I have no associations with the day. Where the Christmas revel ought to be, I have nothing. It is Christmas Day, that is all. Yet it is a custom by me heartily approved. I think it is a day that should be memorable—a day that we ought to consider the anniversary of the birth of our Lord."—*N. Y. Herald.*

QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Little Story of the Queen's Girlhood.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says the first volume of "The Life of Prince Consort" has just appeared in England. On the title page it is stated to be by Mr. Theodore Martin, but it is known to have been written at the desire and under the personal supervision of the Queen, and it consists to a large extent, of extracts from the private journal which she has kept since she was a girl. Mr. Martin had no personal knowledge of the Prince, and has, in fact, only been employed as a sort of amanuensis to write to the Queen's dictation. The life may, therefore, be regarded as practically the Queen's own book. Incidentally we come upon a little story of the Queen's girlhood. Although the Princess Victoria was, after her uncle the Duke of Clarence, the next apparent to the throne, it was for some years doubtful whether the Duke might not have issue to succeed him. And, under these circumstances, it was resolved to bring up the little girl in ignorance of the brilliant future which probably awaited her. It was not till she was twelve years of age that she was first told the exact state of the case. When that fatal secrecy fell was in progress the Princess' governess (Baroness Lehzen) proposed to the Duchess of Kent to let the Princess know her place in the succession, and the genealogical table was accordingly put into the book from which the Princess learned history. When the Princess opened the book and saw the table she said: "I never saw that before." "It was not thought necessary you should," replied the governess. "I see I am nearer the throne than I thought." So it is, Madam." After some comments the Princess went on: "Now many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There splendor is much splendor but there is more responsibility" She held up the forefinger of her right hand as she spoke, and then gave her hand to the Baroness, saying: "I will be good. I understand now why you urged me so much to learn, even Latin. My cousins Augusta and Mary never did; but you told me Latin is the foundation of English grammar and of all the elegant expressions, and I learned it as you wished it, but I understand all better now. I will be good." The Baroness then told her that her aunt Adelaide was still young, and might have children, and if so, they would ascend the throne after William IV. The Princess replied: "And if it was so, I should never feel disappointed, for I know by the love Aunt Adelaide bears me how fond she is of children." When Queen Adelaide lost her second Princess, she wrote to the Duchess of Kent: "My children are dead, but yours lives, and she is mine, too." Queen Victoria adds in a note: "I cried much on learning it, and ever deplored this contingency." And in another note she says that after her old governess, who died in 1870, in her eighty-seventh year. The Queen says: "She knew me from six months old, and from my fifth to my eighteenth year devoted all her care and energies to me, with the most wonderful abnegation of self, never even taking one day's holiday. I adored, though I was greatly in awe of her."

"THE NIGHT AFTER CHRISTMAS."

'Twas the night after Christmas, and all through
Not a creature was sleeping, excepting the mouse.
The stockings were hung in a row by the chair,
For hopes of St. Nicholas no longer were there.
The children were restlessly tossing in bed,
For the pie and candy were heavy as lead,
While mamma in her kerchief, and I in my gown,
Had just made up our minds that we would not lie down.
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my chair to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I went with a dash,
Flung open the shutter, and threw up the sash.
The moon, on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave a lustre of noon-day to objects below,
When what to my long anxious eyes should appear,
But a horse and a sleigh, both old-fashioned and queer!
With a little old driver, so solemn and slow,
I knew at a glance it must be Doctor Brough.
I drew in my head, and was turning around,
When up in the air came the doctor, with scarcely a sound,
He wore a thick overcoat, made long ago,
And the beard on his chin was white with the snow,
He spoke a few words, and went straight to his work,
He felt all the pulses,—then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
With a nod of his head, to the chimney he goes—
A spoonful of oil, ma'am, if you have it handy,
No nuts and no raisins; no pies and no candy;
These little young stomachs cannot well digest
All the sweets that they get; toys and books are the best.
But I know my advice will not find many friends,
For the custom of Christmas the other way tends.
The fathers and mothers, and Santa Claus too,
Are exceedingly blind. Well, a good night to you!"
And I heard him exclaim, as he drove out of sight,
"There feasting and candies make the doctor's bills right."

COUSIN KATE, *in N. Y. Evening Post.*

SECOND EDITION

LOUISIANA.

The Canvass of the November Vote Completed.

Statement by the Returning Board.

The Election Conducted Very Loosely.

In Many Cases No Lists of Voters Kept.

The White League Exposed.

Intimidation of Republicans, White and Black.

Murder, Whipping and Ill-Treatment.

The Result of the Election.

NEW ORLEANS, December 25.—In closing the labor of canvassing and compiling the vote of the State given at the election of the 2d of November last, it is but just and proper that the return officers should give a statement of the difficulties attendant on their labors, and the principles laid down, drawn from law, to direct them in the discharge of their duties. In the first place, the election was very loosely conducted by the commissioners of election, so much so that only at one-tenth of the polls in the State were the forms required by law observed. The law required supervisors of registration to forward to the returning officers, first, a list of votes kept by the commissioners of election; second, a statement of the persons voted for, and the number of votes received by each; and, third, a tally sheet, all of which the commissioners of election are required to furnish the supervisors, and they to forward them to the returning officers. In many cases

No Lists of Voters were Kept by the Commissioners,

or if there were, they were not forwarded to the Returning Board by the supervisors, and many that were forwarded to the Returning Board were not signed or sworn to, as the law requires. In many cases there were no statements of the persons voted for and the number of votes received by them forwarded to the Returning Board, for the reason that none were furnished by the commissioners of election to the supervisors, and many that were returned were neither signed no sworn to, and in more cases there were

No Tally Sheets Forwarded

to the Returning Board to enable them to test the accuracy of the statement of votes, and in some instances only tally sheets were returned to the Returning Board without a list of voters or a statement of votes, and they not signed or sworn to, as the law requires. This being the case, it became necessary that the papers received from the polling places should be carefully examined. There are over six hundred and fifty polling places in the State and a long list of candidates, so that it became a very laborious duty, which occupied the board nearly a month, laboring from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 11 P. M. every day.

The law requires that on such canvass and compilation the returning officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile, first, statements from all polls or voting places at which there shall have been a fair, free and peaceable registration and election. Whenever from any poll or voting place there has been any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery or corrupt influences which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting place, such returning officers shall not canvass, count or compile the statement of votes from such poll or voting place until the statements from all other polls or voting places have been canvassed and compiled. And returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influence at any such poll and voting place.

The board has followed this requirement of the law, as it was their imperative duty to do, and in examining the proceedings of the commissioners of election forwarded to it by the supervisors, and the returning counsel appointed by the political parties objected to the count of any poll and laid before the board any evidence to sustain such objections, such polls were passed over and not canvassed until the board had compiled the vote from all polls not objected to.

Polls Objected To.

In the progress of the examination, a large number of polls were objected to, including some in twenty-seven of the parishes, and all in some. The grounds of objection to some of the polls were a failure of a substantial compliance with the law in conducting the election and making returns to the supervisors, to some that the returns of the commissioners had been changed after they had been made to the supervisors, and to a far greater number that voters had been intimidated so that they did not register or vote, or were compelled to vote differently from what they desired. Had the Board decided that anything like a strict compliance with the forms of law in holding the election and making returns to supervisors would be required, the effect would have been that so many of the polls would have been thrown out that there would have been no election in the State. The board then adopted a rule that when a supervisor had returned any evidence showing an election was held, although it was only a fully signed unsworted list, and in the absence of any evidence of fraud or intimidation it would compile the vote as shown by such evidence or document, if it may be called evidence. This decision disposed of a good many protests to the reception of polls, but when the substantial forms of law had not been observed and evidence of fraud or intimidation was produced, the want of a substantial compliance was rejected. We believed this to be a just and reasonable rule. The board strictly adhered to it.

In the cases of Carroll, St. Helena and St. James parishes, where it was charged and proved that the returns made by the commissioners to the supervisors had been changed after they came into the hands of the supervisors, the board took evidence to ascertain the true state of the vote and made a compilation accordingly.

Intimidation of Voters.

The question raised against the greater number of polls was the charge of intimidation to prevent voters from voting, and forcing them to vote against their wishes. To establish this charge a great mass of affidavits was taken, some applicable to whole parishes and some to particular polls, and a mass of counter affidavits was also filed.

The White League.

The general fact proved on this point establishes that about May, 1874, a military organization known as the White League was established in this State, which extended to every parish in the State and permeated every neighborhood; that the object of this organization was to prevent colored men from voting unless they be controlled to vote the Democratic ticket, and prevent them from holding office, and further, to compel Republicans holding office under the present State Government to abdicate their offices, and to prevent the Republican party in this State from organizing with a view to contesting their party at the late election, and expel white Republicans from the State unless they would desist from organizing the Republican party in this State and withdraw from active support of that party. The means taken by this White League organization to accomplish the above purposes are shown to have been by threats that if colored voters did not vote the Democratic ticket they should be expelled from the plantations on which they were farming, be deprived of their crops, be excluded from renting lands hereafter, of being employed and deprived of rations or credit to obtain them, and leading colored men were threatened with death if they persisted in organizing the Republican party, and white Republicans were threatened with personal violence, proscription in business and socially of themselves and families, and with hanging if they persisted in organizing the party with a view to the late elections. This organization, or armed bands in many parishes in the State, carried their threats of personal violence into effect by

Killing Some Republicans, Whipping and Ill-Treating Others,

and compelled parish officers holding office under the present State Government to abdicate their offices. This was particularly the case in all the Red River parishes, most of the Teche parishes, and in the parishes between the Red and Ouachita rivers. All the above acts resorted to by this White League organization to carry out their purpose were clear violations of both State and United States laws, and would subject the perpetrators of those acts to imprisonment in the penitentiary, so odious are they to the sense of the people. These acts of intimidation, which prevented a fair, free and peaceable election in the parishes of St. Mary and Grant, were so general and overwhelming that the board felt compelled to throw out every box in these parishes, and in many other parishes where there was satisfactory proof that intimidation had been used at designated polls, so as to prevent a fair, free and peaceable election at such polls, they were excluded from compilation, as the law requires.

The Intention of the Law.

When the friends of a political party, such as the White League organization is toward the Democratic party, shall clearly and generally violate the laws of the country to control an election in their interest, it is but just and proper that when they are shown to have brought acts to bear on an election, that they should not be permitted to profit by it, and such is the intention of the law. The board, however, in this case, did not exclude any poll from compilation except on satisfactory proof that such violation had been perpetrated, and that it had the effect of intimidating a sufficient number of voters to change the result of the election. As all these acts to produce intimidation had been perpetrated in favor of the Democratic party and against the Republican party, the polls excluded from compilation generally give majorities in favor of the Democratic party and their exclusion from compilation reduced the vote of that party, and in some instances had the effect of returning representatives and other officers of the opposite party different from the returns made by the supervisors. This is a material result of an illegal attempt to accomplish an object, and is no fault of the board.

Democratic Protests.

The counsel of the Democratic party protested against the counting of certain polls in the parishes of Natchitoches and Bossier, on the grounds that United States troops were stationed at the polls on the day of election, or did actually visit the polls on the day of election, in order to assist the United States Marshal to arrest persons charged with violations of the United States law, and that in consequence a great number of Democrats did not attend the polls and vote for fear of arrest by United States troops. Even if such facts had been fully proved, as alleged, we do not see that there was any violation of law in United States troops doing so.

Excuses of Criminals.

Certainly a person charged with a crime against a United States law cannot say he is intimidated by the fact that a United States Marshal was trying to arrest him. If this is his defense he is guilty, and he cannot urge his crime as a protection, and persons not conscious of their guilt would not flee from the presence of a United States Marshal and his posse of United States soldiers. This is preposterous, and we did not consider this a good ground of intimidation.

Desoto Parish Returns.

There were no returns of election from the parish of Desoto, the supervisor of registration, as the law required. Persons interested produced the Clerk of Court with such papers as were by law intrusted to him, and offered them as returns from the parish. The board decided that they could not receive, canvass and compile such returns. The parties interested applied to the proper Court for a mandamus to compel the board to receive, canvass and compile those returns, but upon trial, the Court sustained the ruling of the board.

The same principle was acted on in the Terre Bonne case. There was no supervisor in the parish of Winn, the one appointed for that parish having been expelled from the parish and unauthorized person assumed to act. We could not recognize such lawlessness.

The board submits to the Legislature and people of this State the result of their investigation, with a consciousness that they have properly discharged their duty.

(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
President.

The board adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

The Result of the Election.

Gov. Kellogg states that the returns show that three Republican and three Democratic members of Congress were elected. The House is nearly, if not quite, a tie, as ex-Governor Hahn and the other Conservative Republicans will probably remain neutral. The constitutional amendments are declared carried by about 10,000 majority. Bienville parish, which gave Grant and Kellogg 600 votes in 1872, and Dubuchet (no vote this year) is not counted, and Grant parish, the scene of the Colfax massacre, is also thrown out, though it gave a small majority.

WEATHER REPORT

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 25, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.43	21	85	Calm.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.31	36	61	S.	Gentle.
9 P. M.	30.15	29	67	S.	Gentle.

Mean Barometer, 30.26.
Mean Thermometer, 29.
Highest Thermometer, 38.
Lowest Thermometer, 21.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 25, 1874.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer continues high, with clear and cool weather, in New England and the Middle States. Cloudy weather and rain have prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States during the afternoon, with easterly winds, falling barometer, and no decided change in temperature. Partly cloudy weather and southerly winds prevail in the remaining districts east of the Mississippi river, with less pressure and slight rise of temperature. The barometer has risen slightly during the evening in the Northwest, with clear and cold weather. The rivers have risen at Cairo and Louisville, and fallen at Pittsburgh.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, generally cloudy weather will prevail, with light rain, easterly or southerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer.

For the Ohio valley and lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, rising temperature, and falling barometer, followed by threatening weather, light rain and brisk southerly or easterly winds.

For the Middle States and New England, clear fair weather, rising temperature and falling barometer during the day, followed by winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and possibly rain in the western and southern portions of the Middle States.

For the Northwest and upper lake regions, increasing cloudiness and colder weather, with southwest to northwest winds, stationary or rising barometer, and snow north of Iowa and near Lake Superior.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 25, 1874.

King Kalakaua.

King Kalakaua this morning attended services in St. Thomas church, Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue. In the afternoon the King had an informal reception, at which the residents of his kingdom and many prominent citizens were presented. In the evening His Majesty attended Booth's Theatre.

Not Charley Ross.

The detective who was dispatched to Norristown, N. J., yesterday, by the Superintendent of Police, to ascertain if the child in possession of an aged couple there was Charley Ross, returned this afternoon and reported having seen the boy, who has no resemblance to the missing child.

CHRISTMAS.

How the Day was Observed.

NEW YORK, December 25.—Christmas day was observed in the usual manner, both in this city and Brooklyn. The churches were all decorated with evergreens. Selected programmes of sacred music were rendered by increased choirs, and sermons suitable to the occasion were preached to crowds of devout worshippers. In the various charitable and correctional institutions Christmas dinners were provided for the inmates and deserving poor of the metropolis.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 25.—The celebration of Christmas in this city was marked by a number of shooting and cutting affairs, none of them, however, likely to result fatally.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Garibaldi's Defense of His War Record.

PARIS, December 25.—Garibaldi has written a letter in reply to statements contained in the recent report of the Investigating Committee of the French Assembly on the Army of the East. Garibaldi blames General Bourbaki for not communicating with him, and asserts that he opposed Manteuffel to the last extremity. In the same letter Garibaldi makes a bitter attack upon the French priesthood.

Discovery of a Large Archipelago of Islands.

NEW YORK, December 25.—The *Times'* London letter says: Her Majesty's ship Basilisk has just returned to England after a commission of nearly four years, and has been discovered in the neighborhood of New Guinea, and that two mountains in this region, each about 11,000 feet high, have been named "Mount Gladstone" and "Mount Disraeli."

CHRISTMAS CRIMES.

Fight Between Whites and Negroes and Kentucky.

A Desperado Shot in Illinois.

Cutting Affray in Paterson, N. J.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Kentucky—Two Negroes Killed and Several White and Colored Men Wounded.

CINCINNATI, December 25.—A Lexington (Ky.) special says it is reported there that a collision occurred between whites and blacks at Versailles, on Thursday evening, in which two negroes were killed and others wounded. Two whites were perhaps mortally wounded. The affair originated in the sportive shooting of fire crackers between the two parties on each side of the street. A white man passing on horseback, annoyed by the firing, discharged a revolver, which was followed by indiscriminate firing on both sides. The negroes were driven for refuge into a house, which the whites set fire to and compelled their surrender. All the negroes were killed and quiet restored.

LOUISVILLE, December 25.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* gives an account of a serious affray in Versailles, Ky., last night. Two parties of boys, one white and the other colored, began to throw torpedoes, Roman candles, &c., across the street at each other. What was at first sport soon became a heated conflict, and stones from a newly macadamized street were substituted for missiles. The fight was reinforced respectively by white and black men, and the fight became general. One of the negroes made an assault upon a white man, and was shot, and it is thought mortally wounded. This morning the Town Marshal arrested the ringleaders, and all was quiet to-day.

Cutting Affray in Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., December 25.—About eight o'clock to-night James Vreeland, colored, was attacked by a gang of white men, who tried to rob him, near the Erie depot. He ran, and they followed and tried to shoot him. Finally he stabbed one of his assailants, Robert Babcock, in the neck, inflicting a fatal but not fatal wound. A great crowd then chased Vreeland, threatening to lynch him, but he succeeded in locking himself in a house and sent for the police, to whom he surrendered himself. The police also arrested Charles Tatus, one of Vreeland's assailants. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

A Desperado Shot in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, December 25.—A Chester (Illinois) special says Jacob and William Fisher and Amos Young, of Elles Grove, Randolph county, made a murderous assault upon D. P. Roberts last night. Roberts took refuge in the store of Chris Beare, and Young, who is a notorious desperado, followed with the intention of killing him. Beare ordered Young to leave the premises, which he refused to do, and threatened to shoot Beare and his son, whereupon Joseph Beare, Jr., shot Young, killing him instantly.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Haldeman, mother of W. N. Haldeman, one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, died on Friday, in her 84th year.

—The jury in the case of John Johnson, on trial in Cleveland for the murder of his friend, Andrew Johnson, last August, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

—Two brothers, Bill and Nat. Beck, rowdies, on a spree, last Thursday night entered John Ramspal's saloon in Jeffersonville, Ind., to raise a disturbance. They purposely became so boisterous that Ramspal ordered them out of the house. They declined to go. Bill struck Ramspal with a beer mug, cutting his forehead badly, when Nat advanced and said he believed he would kill Ramspal, and commenced cutting at him, inflicting ghastly wounds on the head, face and body, none of which are likely to prove fatal. Both assailants were arrested and are now in jail.

Fire in Newport, Ky.

CINCINNATI, O., December 25.—A fire in Newport, Ky., to-night, destroyed Robeson Co.'s distillery, with its contents, and two small buildings adjoining. The loss on the distillery is $30,000; insurance $6,000. The loss on the other buildings is $4,000; insurance $1,000.

STATE BREVITIES.

Business at Beaver Falls is reported good.

R. W. DOWNEY, a prominent lawyer of Waynesburg, Greene Co., died last week.

MRS. HENDERSON has been re-appointed and confirmed as postmistress at Blairsville.

THE Canonsburg woolen factory, after lying idle for several months, has again resumed operations.

THE Assessor of Washington borough while on his rounds, places the number of houses in that place at 675.

A. W. BELL has been nominated by the Republicans of Armstrong county for the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Hunter.

THE fur man is now gathering up the hides of the small animals throughout the country whenever the industrious urchins have been successful in trapping them.

THE Mercer *Press* says that Miss Emma Collins, a young miss of twelve years, who lives in Mercer county, weighs 162 pounds, and that county now throws down the gauntlet to other counties.

THE sum of $17,000 has been subscribed by capitalists at Wilmore, for the purpose of starting a bank. As soon as the amount reaches $30,000 the banking association will be organized, and the stockholders will at once proceed to business.

LABOR: AN ODE.

BY G. W. D.

Toil swings the axe, and forests bow;
The seeds break out in radiant bloom,
Rich harvests smile behind the plow,
And cities cluster round the loom.
Were towering chimneys and tapering spires
Adorn the vale and crown the hill,
Stout Labor lights its beacon fires,
And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.

The monarch oak, the woodland's pride,
Whose trunk it seamed with lighting scars,
Toil launches on the restless tide,
And there unrolls the flag of stars;
The engine with its lungs of flame,
And ribs of brass and joints of steel,
From Labor's plastic fingers, came,
With sobbing valve and whirling wheel.

'Tis Labor works the magic press,
And turns the crankin hives of toil,
And beckons angels down to bless
Industrious hands on sea and soil.
Here sun-browned toil, with shining spade,
Links lake to lake with silver ties,
Strung thick with palaces of trade,
The temples towering to the skies.

To Steam a Turkey.

All of us are used to roast and boiled turkey, but a steamed turkey is more of a novelty, while it is also a most delicious dish. Cleanse the fowl thoroughly, then rub pepper and salt well mixed into the inside of it. Fill up the body with oysters mixed with a small cupful of bread crumbs. Sew up all the apertures; lay the turkey into a large steamer and place over a kettle of boiling water, cover closely, and steam thoroughly for two hours and a half. Now take up, set the platter in a warm place, and turn whatever gravy there is in the steamer, straining it first into the oyster sauce which you have prepared in the following manner: "Take a pint of oysters, turn a pint of boiling water over them in a colander. Put the liquor on to boil, skim off whatever rises to the top. Thicken it with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of butter; season well with pepper and salt. Add two or three tablespoonsfuls of cream or milk to whiten it; and pour it over the turkey and platter, serve boiling hot. This sauce must be made while the turkey is still in the steamer, so that it can be poured over the turkey as soon as it is taken up."—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

How to Apply Lime.

We think lime should never be plowed under, as it sinks rapidly in the soil when placed on top, and it needs the action of the atmosphere to produce the best result. Mr. J. S. Gee, of this State, says he has plowed up lime from the bottom of the furrows ten to fifteen years after sowing it upon the surface on grass. This showed a rapid sinking, and that, if plowed under, it would go below the reach of the plow. Mr. G. regards it as of great importance in bringing up a poor soil, and says that many of the fields formerly the poorest, upon his farm, are now the most productive, and made so from top-dressing with lime, at the rate of fifty to five hundred bushels to the acre. We should recommend to slake the lime with brine made of refuse salt before top-dressing.

A MCLEOD county (Minn.) man has fined $12.50 the other day for flogging his grown-up father.

THE Michigan salt product of 1874 was 1,020,979 barrels, being 208,633 barrels more than last year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER
LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.,
No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

CHINA DECORATORS.
Kapphahn & Stuebner's Establishment,
No. 249 PENN AVENUE, Cor. of 8th Street,
OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH.
Beauty and Art. Christmas and Holiday Presents.

We wish to inform the admirers of fine, rich, decorated China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet and Chamber Sets, Preference Cups and Saucers, Moustache Cups and Shaving Mugs, with names, initials or monograms, all decorated to order.

Persons wishing to have a Photo, Picture transferred on to a fine French China Preference Cup, can have it done to order by sending the picture they wish transferred, which is something new to the people of Pittsburgh. Come and see samples.

At the works we are now prepared to offer for sale the best French China Gold Banded Tea Sets of 44 pieces for $10.00. The best French China Gold Banded Dinner Sets of 174 pieces for $70.00. The best White Granite Gold Banded Dinner Sets of 174 pieces for $11.00. The best White Granite Stoneware, Gold and Colored Banded Chamber Sets from $11.00 to $18.00, according to style of decoration. Initials and monograms charged extra, according to style and number desired. The best quality of Stoneware Dinner Sets sold constantly in stock, and Sets can be set up to suit buyers at VERY LOW PRICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at *Ten Cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

LOST.

LOST—THE LADY WHO TOOK THE MUFF in mistake from the store of R. S. DAVIS & CO., 175 Liberty street, Wednesday, December 23d, will please return and receive her own. dec24

WANTED.

WANTED—TO CLOSE OUT OUR stock of second hand safes before the 1st. Good bargains are offered. HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.

WANTED—DREW—INFORMATION wanted of the whereabouts of the widow of NAT. ST. DREW, deceased, formerly a Mississippi pilot, who resided in Nashville after leaving the river. The father of the deceased removed from Pennsylvania about fifty years ago, taking his son along, but leaving his wife and daughter, of whom information is desired. Address Lock Box 343, or GAZZAM & COLLINS, Attorneys, 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR FIRST CLASS GUARANTEED TEN PER CENT. School and Municipal Bonds.

INVESTORS desiring full information concerning these and other securities, are invited to call on or address
J. DICKSON & CO.,
Stock and Bond Broker,
96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Letters of inquiry from parties residing out of the city, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE FREE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874.

CHRISTMAS came and went, a bright, beautiful winter day, splendidly adapted for home-comings, or out-of-door recreations. It was enjoyed by a large number of persons, in a morning ramble through the streets, after which came the Christmas dinner and a quiet afternoon. As a holiday, we have none more popular, or with more delightful surroundings.

THE Senate Finance bill seems to inspire a great variety of criticism, good and bad. The New York *Bulletin* sums up its estimate of it by saying: "Upon the whole, the bill may be trusted to accomplish the object aimed at, if divested of the dangerous proposal to rob the Treasury of $40,000,000 of coin for needlessly introducing that amount of small metallic circulation; but without that clause expunged, we had better forego present legislation on the question and wait until we can have a better measure." Which is that, all things considered, it thinks it ought not to pass, with a proviso for immediate silver resumption, at best. Mr. Richardson was beset upon it to illustrate the idea that the thing could be done, as well as not. He got safely through with the experiment, but just what it proved is another matter.

KING KALAKAUA is realizing what New York hospitality is. Between the dinners provided, and which must be eaten, the public institutions to be visited, and the interviews he is compelled to undergo, he probably realizes by this time that it is no small thing to accept the kindness of an American city. In his Hawaiian home, he has been generally reported to lead a quiet and almost lazy life. The ever mild temperature of the climate, and soothing influence of almost perpetual, yet balmy Summer, have conspired to render both King and people there fond of a life of quiet ease. Imagine, therefore, the utter weariness that must come upon him, as he plods through the list of engagements, with the intervening time, to the uttermost minute filled up with enforced conversations, the principal object of which, on the part of the inflictors is, to hear the King talk. Yet such is the penalty that always attaches to "genuine hospitality" in New York. They give rides and dinners, but enforce pay in talk.

THERE is something extremely touching in the advertisement of the father of Charley Ross, that he will pay five thousand dollars, (nearly all he is worth,) for the return of his boy, and "ask no questions." His anxiety for the recovery of the child leads him to forego all thought of punishing those who criminally withhold him, and inspire to the sacrifice of his hard earned means to that end. There has been an amazing amount of hardness shown by the abductors of the child, and an illustration, also, of the idea that the reformatory theory of prison management is of little promise. Master, if we may believe the wife's story, was not only a kind-hearted and tender parent, but when in prison was so exemplary that he gained the favor of keepers and the love of his fellow prisoners. Yet this man, who thus seemed reformed while in prison, and was kind of heart, was the one that kidnapped and retained the Ross child, although he knew of the intense agony it caused the parents, and deliberately bid and bargained for money. A righteous judgment eventually overtook him,—but he was evidently not bettered by prison life. We sympathize in the intense anxiety of the parents to secure their child, but hope those who retain him will not fail of punishment.

THE proposition to build the Hennepin Ship Canal, from Chicago to the Mississippi river, at an estimated cost to the Government of $4,000,000 does not, seem to be considered feasible, even in Chicago. The *Tribune* of that city has a communication from Hon. W. H. Gooding, which says of it: "We want no more narrow ditches. A steamboat canal from Rock Island to Hennepin would be useless for steamboats until the Illinois and Michigan Canal is widened and deepened. Again, there are grave doubts whether the Hennepin Canal can be supplied with water by the proposed feeder from Dixon, without absorbing the Rock river in the summer months, and *so invoking the State in endless suits, endless injunctions, and endless damages.* This must be carefully investigated and decided before a spadeful of earth is thrown up. A prominent engineer of this city, an old associate of Mr. Gooding, coincides with the latter in thinking that the water supply may prove altogether too scanty during the dry months. For reasons such as these, it is plain that investigation must precede work on the line between Rock Island and Hennepin." With such a showing, there ought to be the greatest hesitation in entering on the project. But we think that before these isolated canal enterprises are taken in hand, some general project, looking to an inter-continental river and canal transportation system, should be developed. The project for improving the Ohio river, certainly stands foremost as quite sure to enter in if such a system is developed. Why not improve it, and let other enterprises stand aside for the time.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The recent establishment of a Protectorate by Great Britain over the Fee-jee Islands, a numerous group in the South Pacific, seems almost to impel our Government to seize upon the visit of the King of the Sandwich Islands, as an occasion for the possession upon our part of a valuable foothold in that great ocean. The islands in question, called Hawaiian Islands by the natives, lie in a direct line between the isthmus of Darien and Japan; they are twelve in number, and in the aggregate contain a little more than 6,000 square miles of surface, Hawaii alone containing two-thirds of this space. While the low land is fertile, the hilly portions of these islands are suitable for grazing purposes. Earthquakes are of such freqtent occurrence that from 1833 to 1867 no less than 173 shocks were noticed, and volcanic eruptions are occasional visitors, the lava from one of which (in 1859) ran 50 miles in the course of a week, and poured over a high cliff into the sea—a vast fire-fall of red hot lava, as wide as Niagara. The principal island contains two mountains, each of them nearly 14,000 feet high; the harbor of Honolulu, the chief town, is an excellent one, there being over twenty feet of water on the bar at low tide, and a depth of nearly forty feet inside, affording a safe anchorage, and is of easy access in all winds. The climate is all that could be desired, the average temperature being 75 degrees, and the greatest variation daily never exceeds 15 degrees; by ascending the mountains you can obtain a temperature as low as 40 degrees. In 1873 the total exports from Hawaii amounted in value to $2,126,000; imports $1,850,000. How we can avoid some arrangement by which all other nations will be prevented from obtaining a controling foothold on these islands, without abandoning an advantage which we have a sound right to possess, is more than we can divine. England has seized upon New Zealand and the Fee-jee islands, and will grasp our half-way house to China unless some arrangement is made to prevent such an acquisition upon her part, by a treaty between the United States and the Government of the islands which, if not a practical purchase, will at least place us in the position to interpose a negative upon a purchase by any other nation.

As a naval station, Honolulu would be invaluable to the United States, and as a place of resort for invalids it would be very desirable to those whose means would enable them to indulge in the luxury of a voyage thither, and a temporary residence in its delightful climate; and it being about the only desirable point in the whole Pacific ocean which remains unappropriated by European nations, it behooves us not to let slip the opportunity of forming some arrangement by means of which we shall either annex it and obtain such qualified ownership as will prevent Great Britain from gathering it in with her proverbial greed. It is more than half a century since the vastness of her territorial possessions inspired Daniel Webster to say of her as beautifully as truly, that her morning drum-beat, following the sun and accompanying the hours, encircled the earth with one continued roll of her martial music.

STRAIGHTFORWARD ADMINISTRATION.

The old theory that "honesty is the best policy," was never more strikingly exemplified in public affairs, than in the cases of Secretaries Bristow and Jewell, in the administration of their respective departments. We mean no reflection on their predecessors when we say that since they have been in office they have proven that the direct, honest, impartial performance of duty is the best of all methods, whether the efficiency of the service, the popularity of the man, or the best interests of the party are considered. The truth is, the day has come when for a public official to do a given act, for a party reason only, is extremely likely to make him unpopular, and at the same time to do the party harm. Whether this is because party lines have become less controlling than formerly, or for the higher reason that the people of this country wish a man to perform the duty assigned him in a direct manner, we do not undertake to say. But the fact that a sentiment exists favorable to all public officials strictly attending to the duties of their position, is one that is full of hopefulness for the country. After all, the people are sovereign, and while they may endure one evil or another, when the time comes to act, they know how to assert their power.

Secretary Bristow is a man of quick action, and administers his department on the theory that it is a business institution, to be managed on business principles. Therefore, he is free to all who have business with him, and meets every case that comes to his attention on its merits, and according to law. The system of favoritism that had grown up in his department has been weeded out, and the different elements that were accustomed to secure good pickings from the Treasury have been very effectually disposed of. This, after all, is the true theory of Treasury administration. It was never designed that a department of Government, organized to provide and disburse the revenues of the Government, should seek to dominate the business interests of the country, and enrich or impoverish business men, by a single stroke of business policy. Rather, it is one of the elements that enter into the business of the country, entitled to its proper influence, but should be so regularly and simply managed that its place and power would be fairly recognized and legitimately felt. As administered by Secretary Bristow, this has been the case thus far, and will, we do not doubt, continue so to be.

The Postoffice Department is totally different in its aim and scope, but any institution that receives and disburses from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually, has its business aspect. Mr. Creswell gave considerable attention to what may be called the theoretic aspects of the subject, involving cheap postage, savings banks, and telegraph control. We do not mention that the business phases of the department were neglected, but simply that large attention was given to purely theoretical subjects. The franking privilege was abolished under his administration, and newspaper publishers required to prepay postage on letters, but we do not discover that any change was brought in the financial outcome of the Department, notwithstanding the large promises made. Mr. Jewell totally ignores these outside notions, and has addressed himself to the administration of his department, considered as a business. It has two aspects,—the furnishing of prompt mail facilities, with economy to the Government, and the prompt collection of revenue. In brief, the aim is to make the income equal the outgo, and yet afford all needful postal facilities. This is fully recognized by the people, and the value of this service appreciated. It is felt that he is doing just what he was appointed to do, and he is correspondingly popular.

Out of these two cases, that illustrate a point, comes a very important reflection. If the mere attention to business constitutes the chief claim to popularity of two of the prominent officers of the Government, is it not wise, in a party point of view, to have all officials attend, simply to the duty for which they were elected or appointed? We do not wish to be ambiguous. Our remarks are aimed directly against the theory that it is important to manage political offices, with the idea that party ends must be kept solely in view. We incline to think that as often as not, the attempt to serve merely party ends, by office administration works injury rather than good. Of course, Democrats as a rule would not make good Republican administrators, for the very reason that they would remember partisan views. But if Republicans will attend to the duties of their offices, solely with reference to the honest, efficient management, we venture the party as such would be better served than by any purely partisan attempts any of them are capable of. The best partisanship for those in office is rigid honesty, and painstaking fidelity and care, in the prompt discharge of every duty that may fall to them to perform.

PERSONAL.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS is reported dangerously ill at his residence in Tennessee.

THE largest man in Missouri is Mr. Harrison Hanson, of Fulton. Avoirdupois 361 pounds.

KATIE KING says she wasn't a white spirit, and the Holmeses say that she is a black-mailer.

THE Tichbourne claimant is to be employed as a tailor, and is to finish his sentence at Dartmoor.

MISS VIOLA SCOTT is the most popular young lady in Atlanta, and she has a pair of bracelets voted to her on that account.

A HORNELLSVILLE (N. Y.) minister occupies the pulpit which his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather have filled in succession, and is now training his son to succeed him.

DARWIN still secretly believes in it, but he hates to have a man come up and say, "Good morning, Mr. Darwin; how's your old baboon of a grandfather, and how's the apes, your grandmother."

ALFONSO, Prince of the Asturias, only son of ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, began his seventeenth year on the 28th of November, and is now a student at the military college of Sandhurst, in England.

ON the occasion of her recent visit to England the Russian Empress wore a cloak of Siberian Znibellene valued at over $20,000. Two hundred and thirty skins, worth about $60 apiece, were employed in its manufacture.

THE *Court Journal* prints this piece of gossip: "Lord Roseberry, now in the United States, will, it is reported, bring back with him a wife. The lady in question is Miss Jessie Duncan, the daughter of a wealthy New York banker."

A CITIZEN of Syracuse, whose name has not been made public, has presented the University in that city with $20,000. The same gentleman will also endow a professorship in the University at some future time, when his name will be announced.

THE Sherman wedding was too much of an effort. Mrs. Sherman writes to the managers of a fair in Georgia that she cannot make a donation in money, for she is compelled to use extraordinary economy, just now, on account of her heavy expenses in that grand affair.

DR. PAUL GOLDSCHMIDT, a graduate of Gottingen University in Hanover, and a pupil of Theodore Benfey and Albert Frederick Weber, the German orientalists, has been appointed by the Ceylon Government to edit rock inscriptions, and report upon the ruined cities of Ceylon.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S supposably overdrawn romances are declared not to be all romance, at least so far as relates to the existence of beautiful Piute women. Maj. Powell, the explorer, says that one branch of the Piute tribe has women round-limbed, graceful, sweet-faced and undressed.

DEACON WILLARD, of Petersham, with a large number of friends, celebrated his eighty-eighth birth-day, a few days ago. The deacon has lived in the house in which he was born, eighty-eight years. He is a Unitarian, and has been deacon of the church in that town for a great many years, and his father filled the same office before him.

THE Germantown *Telegraph* brings out a new Democratic candidate for the Senatorship. This journal says: "The Hon. B. Markley Boyer, of Norristown, is favorably spoken of for United States Senator in place of Senator Scott. Mr. B. is a man of high character and commanding ability, and we frankly say that we would rather see him in that position than any other Democrat in the State."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN newspapers record the success of Mr. John Forrest in crossing from the western coast of Australia to the Overland Telegraph, through the very heart of the only extensive region in Australia which remains unexplored. He and his companions traveled nearly two thousand miles, keeping close to the twenty-sixth parallel of south latitude. They left Champion Bay on April 1, and reached the telegraph line on September 27.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, in his journal, which has just been given to the public in England, tells how in Africa he passed a woman tied by the neck to a tree and dead. The people of the country explained that she had been unable to keep up with the other slaves in a gang, and her master has determined that she should not become the property of any one else if she recovered after resting for a time. Dr. Livingstone said he met others who had been killed in like manner.

WELL, it wasn't, after all, such an unnatural mistake for the dear young woman to make! It was in the Utica Advanced School. The happy man who guides the educational destinies of these Utica damsels had given out for a blackboard exercise: "Write the names of five boys, and describe one of them." She thought he meant boys, and so inscribed the appellations of five lucky young fellows, with the description of one of them: "He is short of stature"—so she recorded him, "with red curly hair, large head, plump hands, and goodly-sized feet." The Bay of Fundy and Botany Bay, and other celebrated sheets of water, missed it; but we hope that boy who was described appreciated his good fortune. She had evidently been looking at him.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

OVER sixty nations now burn Pennsylvania coal oil.

A LETTER in the New York *Tribune* says: "Papa has given us three cents a day for not sucking our thumbs. We send one dollar for a child in Kansas."

WATERFORD, N. Y., realizes about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually from the sale of moulding sand. Troy uses five thousand tons of this sand annually, for which it pays one dollar per ton.

THE *American Historical Record*, a valuable and very entertaining Philadelphia monthly, edited for two or three years past by B. J. Lossing, is to be enlarged and its name changed to *Potter's American Monthly*.

FROM Sheffield the London *Times* has advices of the 5th, saying that "iron is becoming dearer, and future contracts cannot be entered into for special descriptions without an advance of from 40s. to £2 a ton."

IN wrapping his paper in old bills, the editor of the Oshkosh *Northwestern* "gave himself away" painfully. The Berlin *Journal* received his druggist's bill,—total, $111.90; total for whisky, $106.30; total for drugs, $5.60.

IT seems that Japanese merchants understand "cornering," and have sometmes tried the game with rice or silk. But they treat this kind of crime in Japan the same way they do false estimating on the part of contractors—cut off heads.

MANCHESTER is 180 miles west of London, and 31½ miles east from Liverpool, and is the centre of a district which includes 31 towns, all of them, with few exceptions, engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods of almost endless varieties.

BOW—wow—wow, the tramps are marching,
Wake up, Towser, they will come,
And beneath the starry night, at their calves you'll snap and bite,
Till you drive them from our own beloved home.

THE Postmaster General has officially announced that the new Postal Guide, published by H. O. Houghton & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., is the only publication of the kind authorized by the Department, under the recent act of Congress.

COUNTERFEIT half dollars in scrip are thus detected: On the counterfeit the lock of hair in the corner of Dexter's forehead touches the other hair at each end, while in the genuine it is a "C" shaped lock, and touches only at the lower end.

ARGUE not with a man whom you know to be of an obstinate temper, for when he is once contradicted his mind is barred against all light and information; argument, though ever so well grounded, provokes him, and makes him even afraid to be convinced of the truth.

A CONFERENCE of nearly a thousand English Episcopal and Catholic clergy was recently held in Manchester to consider the question of drunkenness as affecting religion and morals. The resolutions passed are said to have been of a very moderate and well considered character.

A BALTIMORE corn doctor announces that husbands can take their wives to his office, and while he is skillfully, extracting the good matrons' corns and soothing their bunions, the husbands can solace themselves with wild ducks, partridges, pheasants, fresh fish, salt-water oysters, and diamond-back terrapins.

A GOOSE-YOKE, made by a boy who has since become the wealthiest man in Indiana, is now on one of the counters of a jeweler's store in Indianapolis, and causes people mournfully to remark, what a pity it is that a man who could whittle goose-yokes so well, should have wasted his time in making money.

THE warden of the Oregon penitentiary has discharged the prison doctor and detailed one of the convicts, who is an educated physician, to perform the duties. The warden claims that thereby he saves $1500 a year to the State, and, besides, is sure that the physician will "always be within reach when needed."

CHINA, even, is not exempt from the modern vice of official peculation. The Prefect of Tien-Tsin, which is the port of Peking, at the head of navigation on the Peiho, and distant eighty-six miles from the capital, has just retired, after four years' plundering, with a fortune of $750,000. His salary was $1,500 per annum.

IT is proposed to set up in all the streets of St. Petersburg tablets inscribed with points of local information, such as fire signals, the whereabouts of police stations, the house of the nearest doctor, the location of the nearest apothecary, &c. Indications of this sort are already given, but on a less extensive scale, in many European cities.

THE Rev. Dr. R. Fisk, pastor of a church at Cedar Rapids, Nebraska, has come to grief on the usual charge of scandalous conduct. He left the city, and sent back a frank confession, in which he says: "I am not a coward or a sneak to made Adam's plea, that a woman did it. It was my own weak and ungnarded soul that in a moment of frenzy and passion wrought my downfall."

RUSSIA spends her money as follows:—In every 100 roubles of the revenue there are paid, for interest on the public debt, 17 roubles; financial administration, 16 roubles; Department of War, 32 roubles; navy, 4 roubles; public instruction, 2 roubles; Department of the Interior, 8 roubles; roads, &c., 6 roubles, and from one to two roubles each on a number of other minor departments.

SOME persons propose to get up a testimonial to the heroes of the battle with the burglars at Bay Ridge, L. I. If the suggestionshould be carried out a sum of money to the two hired men who took part in the affair would no doubt be welcome and would not be misapplied. Mr. Holmes Van Brunt and his son might happily be each presented with a rifle and revolver, accompanied by the expression of a hope that all the New York burglars, when practicing their profession, may go to Bay Ridge.

THE case of Oliver B. Stout is the sensation in Indianapolis. Oliver sued his mother-in-law, claiming damages to the amount of $40,000 for "alienating his wife's affections." The defendant proved that the aggrieved husband came home drunk every night, and, besides, was addicted to the practice of making love to the colored servant girl, besides committing other indiscretions of just such a nature as would "alienate the affections" of a wife, without taking account of any influence exercised by the mother-in-law.

"OLD ABE," the pet eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin regiment during the civil war, is still alive, and domiciled as a pensioner at the capital of its native State. The bird was in nineteen pitched battles, and as many as eighteen skirmishes, and had several feathers cut out of his plumage by a Confederate bullet. He would enjoy a brisk fight as well as any soldier, and his harsh screams of defiance at the enemy are said to have been often heard distinctly above the din of musketry and cannon. He has even had the honor of figuring in the official reports of certain campaigns.

LEFT ALONE AT EIGHTY.

BY ALICE ROBINS.

What did you say, dear—breakfast?
Somehow I've slept too late;
You are very kind, dear Effie;
Go tell them not to wait.
I'll dress as quick as ever I can,
My old hands tremble sore,
And Polly, who used to help, dear heart,
Lies t'other side of the door.

Put up the old pipe, deary,
I couldn't smoke to-day,
I'm sort o' dazed and frightened,
And don't know what to say.
It's lonesome in the house here,
And lonesome out of doors—
I never knew what lonesome meant
In all my life before.

The bees go humming the whole day long,
And the first June rose has blown;
And I am eighty, dear Lord, to-day,
Too old to be left alone!
O, heart of love! so still and cold,
O precious lips so white—
For the first sad hours in sixty years
You were out of my reach last night.

You've cut the flower. You're very kind;
She rooted it last May;
It was only a slip; I pulled the rose,
And threw the stem away.
But she, sweet, thrifty soul, bent down,
And planted it where she stood;
"Dear, maybe the flowers are living," she said,
"Asleep in this bit of wood."

I can't rest, dear—I cannot rest;
Let the old man have his will
And wander from porch to garden-post—
The house is so deathly still;
Wander, and long for a sight of the old gate
She has left ajar for me—
We had got so used to each other, dear,
So used to each other, you see.

Sixty years, and so wise and good,
She made me a better man;
From the moment I kissed her fair, young face,
Our lovers' life began.
And seven fine boys she has given me,
And out of the seven not one
But the noblest father in all the land
Would be proud to call his son.

O, well, dear Lord, I'll be patient,
But I feel sure broken up;
At eighty years it's an awesome thing
To drain such a bitter cup.
I know there's Joseph, and John, and Hal,
And four good men beside;
But a hundred men couldn't be to me
Like the woman I made my bride.

My little Polly—so bright and fair!
So winsome and good and sweet!
She had roses twined in her sunny hair,
White shoes on her dainty feet;
And I held her hand—was it yesterday
That we stood up to be wed?
And—no, I remember, I'm eighty to-day,
And my dear wife Polly is dead.

LITTLE WHIMPY.

Whimpy, little Whimpy,
Cried so much one day,
His grandma couldn't stand it,
And his mother ran away;
His sister climbed the hay-mow,
His father went to town,
And cook flew to the neighbor's
In her shabby kitchen-gown.

Whimpy, little Whimpy,
Stood out in the sun,
And cried until the chickens
And the ducks began to run;
Old Towser in his kennel
Growled in an angry tone,
Then burst his chain, and Whimpy
Was left there, all alone.

Whimpy, little Whimpy,
Cried and cried and cried,
Soon the sunlight vanished,
Flowers began to hide;
Birdies stopped their singing,
Frogs began to croak,
Darkness came! and Whimpy
Found crying was no joke.

Whimpy, little Whimpy,
Never'll forget the day
When grandma couldn't stand it,
And his mother ran away.
He was waiting by the window
When they all came home to tea,
And a gladder boy than Whimpy
You never need hope to see.

—*M. M. D., in St. Nicholas for December.*

OYSTERS.

Their Remarkable Fecundity and Growth—Their Natural Enemies.

The oyster is remarkable for its fecundity. According to Poli, a single individual produces about 1,200,000 young in a season. Other observers increase this estimate to the enormous number of 2,000,000. The oyster may be called viviparous, as the eggs, after leaving the ovaries, are retained and hatched within the mantle. There they swim about in a whitish fiscous fluid, the myriads of them finding room to move without jostling in a single drop of the liquid. When the younglings are ready to shift for themselves, they are expelled from the parent shell in little jets of the creamy substance in which they had been cradled. In the spawning season, multitudes of oysters in the south bays will emit their offspring simultaneously, and, though each sends out but a small quantity of spat, the water becomes clouded with it. At this point of their existence, the young oysters are individually almost invisible. It is the massing of millions that gives color to the water and makes their presence perceptible.

When first ejected, the tiny fry are in great danger of destruction. The larger part are wafted away by currents and driven on unfavorable grounds, where they soon perish, or they are devoured by fishes and other marine animals. Each one is provided with an apparatus for swimming, by which it propels itself in the water until it has found some suitable body on which it may fasten and begin its growth. After it has become fixed, the pad and cilia with which it made its first and last journey dwindle away, and it continues stationary for the remainder of its life. When it first comes forth, the oyster is about 1-120 of an inch in length, and 2,000,000 may be packed in the space of a cubic inch. When a month old, it is the size of a pea. At 6 months of age, it is about the size of a half-dollar; and, at 12 months it has grown as large as a dollar. At this age the shell is marked with longitudinal ridges or fluting; but these gradually disappear, and, when the oyster is 4 or 5 years old, they are generally lost altogether. In very favorable situations, the oyster grows so rapidly as to be fit for the table in a year and a half or two years; but, in ordinary circumstances, it requires about four years.

There are many different species, all inhabiting the seas in warm and temperate climates. Their favorite habitat is in bays and estuaries along the coast, where the water is not very deep. They will thrive equally well in situations where they are constantly covered with water, or where they are left dry by the ebbing tide. Immense oyster-beds occur on the coasts of Europe and America. The farms of Rochelle and the Isles of Re and Oleron, are famous for the quality of their produce. Very fine oysters are grown on some parts of the British coasts. Nearly 2,000,000 acres of oyster-beds are possessed in Virginia, while the shallow waters of Florida abound in banks of great extent. It is estimated that a man requires twelve ounces of nitrogenized substance for his daily nourishment. To furnish this supply, sixteen dozen oysters would be required. No article of diet is so easily digested, or contains so little waste matter.

The oyster, like everything else endowed with life, has its natural enemies. Among the most destructive of these is the starfish, which come in from the ocean in vast hordes, and grasping the young oyster around the shell with their five arms, thus remain patiently attached until it opens its shell. They then project upon the animal a stinging fluid, which the oyster, in the endeavor to get rid of, is compelled to open its shell still wider, and at this moment the starfish projects and fastens its stomach on the oyster and there digests it. The whelk, another dangerous enemy, creeps onto the surface of the shell of the animal, and by means of a tongue which is covered with silicious teeth, drills a hole through the shell to a vital part, and proceeds leisurely to assimilate the body of the oyster.

Buckwheat Bran for Cows.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:—Experiments tried with the dairy of the Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm seem to demonstrate that buckwheat bran is more valuable than wheat bran for the production of butter. The cows were fed five pounds of cut fodder, five pounds of cut hay, five and one-half quarts of corn meal, and five and one-half quarts of wheat bran to each cow, in two feeds. From fourteen milkings they gave 1,252 pounds of milk, yielding 117 of cream, and fifty-five and five-eighths of butter. From similar feed with buckwheat bran (value for value), substituted for the wheat bran, they gave 1,264¼ pounds milk, 121 of cream, and fifty-nine and five-eighths of butter. The difference in temperature was against the buckwheat bran. In another experiment the same feed was used, and was well wet with hot water twelve hours before feeding. Fourteen milkings gave 1,318½ pounds milk, 140¼ of cream, and sixty and one-half of butter. From these experiments we obtain the following data:—3,820 pounds of milk yielded 378¼ of cream, which made 177½ pounds of butter, or at the rate of twenty-one and one-half pounds of milk to one of butter. After weighing the milk of a dairy of twenty common cows, I have found that it required very nearly twenty-five pounds of milk to make one pound of butter.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY, from 10 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on deposits of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, Interest paid at the Counter. Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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FOR

THE HOLIDAYS

Another

REDUCTION!

Special Bargains!

READ! READ!

Real Perinot Kid Gloves, $1.00.
Silk Handkerchiefs, 75c and $1.
Fine Merino Hose, 12 1-2c and 15c.
Gents' Heavy Shirts, 50c and 75c.
Gents' Mufflers, 75c and $1.
2 Ball Fringes, 47c.
Finger Fringes, 45c.
Beaded Fringes, 60c.
Felt Hats, 60c.
Trimmed Hats, 75c and $1.
Boys' Cloth Hats, $1.
2-Button Kid Gloves, 90c.
1-Button Kid Gloves, 75c.
Fur Caps with Feather, 62c.
Fur Sets for Children, 85c.
Velveteens, 75c, $1, $1.25.
Real Hair Switches, 75c.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10, 12 1-1c
Colored Silk Velvets, $1.25 and $1.50.

FUR LINED & FUR TOP

GLOVES!!

MOTTO

Handkerchiefs,

PORTMONAIES

REAL

FELT HATS,

PLUMES,

FLOWERS,

Merino Underwear.

AND

HOSIERY!

AND 500 OTHER

Useful Presents,

AT

ROSENBAUM & CO.,

78 and 80 MARKET ST.

N. B.—Open on Saturday Evenings.

A HANDSOME

Christmas Present,

A

TABLE SET!

Cloth and Napkins of

DOUBLE DAMASK,

Imported and for sale by

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CRAIG BROTHERS.

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Do you want to buy a Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind?

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Do you want to make an assignment or consignment of your Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind?

Do you want to sell Real Estate, Goods or Chattels or Merchandise at Public Sale or Auction.

Do you want a Book-keeper, Clerk, Salesman or Journeyman?

Do you want a situation of any kind?

Call on or address,

JOHN McDOWELL.

51 WEST DIAMOND STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

I do most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. My study shall be to please and give satisfaction to all who may call upon or address me on business. Yours Respectfully,

JOHN McDOWELL.

With THOMPSON & WAREHAM,

AUCTIONEERS,

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MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 Smithfield Street,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear.

LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

FOR CHRISTMAS

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL STREET,

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LARGEST STOCK!

House Refilled with New G

FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

NEW DRESS GOODS

FROM 12½c YARD UPWARD.

Extra bargains in Dress Goods.
Fine Dress Goods, all kinds.
Black Alpacas and Cashmeres.
Colored Cashmeres and Merinos.
Children's Dress Goods.
Mourning Dress Goods.

Sacques, Shawls and Furs,

AN IMMENSE STOCK

FROM LOWEST TO FINEST.

Elegant Beaded Jackets and Sacques.
Embroidered Jackets and Sacques.
Paisley and Woolen Shawls.
Real Seal Skin Sacques up to $225, fully one-third under value.
Ladies' Furs of all kinds, at prices unequalled in this market.
Children's Furs, at very low prices.

Ladies' Made-up Suits.

Elegant Silk and Cashmere Polonaises.
Quilted Satin Skirts.
Infants' Cashmere Cloaks.
Infants' Elegant Embroidered Cloaks.
Ladies' Felt and Cloth Skirts.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

OFFER A

Full Assortment of Goods

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Useful and Substantial Articles

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HOLIDAY GIFTS

Men's Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets.

Men's Fine White Dress Shirts.

New Styles Men's Fancy Dress Shirts.

Windsor Scarfs and Neckwear of every description at greatly reduced prices.
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
WHITE AND COLORED

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

Plain Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
India Handkerchiefs.
Fine Fancy Half Hose.
Fine Suspenders.
Spiral Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, etc.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,

With handles of entirely New Design.
Linen Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Fancy Striped and Plain Cashmere Half-Hose.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves and Gauntlets.
Ladies' Calf Gauntlets.
Fleece Lined Silk Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves.
Knit Mittens and Infantees.
Men's Drab Castor Gloves at $1.25 per pair.
Men's Cloth Gloves.
Men's Plush Lined Silk Gloves.
Men's Lined Kid Gloves, 1 and 2 Button.
Men's Fur Top Gloves.
Men's Calf and Dog Skin Gloves.
Seal Gauntlets.
Otter and Beaver Fur Gauntlets
A large stock of Kerchief Gauntlets and Gloves.
Kid Gloves for Ladies, 1 to 6 buttons.
Kid Gloves for Misses, 1 and 2 buttons.
Kid Gloves for Men, 1 and 2 buttons.

Extra bargains in Ladies' and Children's

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Hemstitched, all Linen Handkerchiefs at 10c.
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Kilen Collars and Cuffs.
Damask Tabling, Doyles, Napkins and Towels.
Damask Covers and Napkins to match.
Fine Colored Border Towels.
Fine Bleached Huck Towels.
Heavy Unbleached Huck Towels.
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Grand Reduction of 33 to 50 Per Cent.

On Point, Point Applique, Duchesse and Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars and Barbes.
Antique Lace Tidies and Mats.
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Embroidered Slipper Patterns.

Cushion and Ottoman Covers.
Foot Rests and Slipper Cases.
Towel Rack Strips, Chair Stripes.
Woolen Scarfs, Hoods and Breakfast Shawls.

Ladies' & Misses' Knit Jackets.

FELT SKIRTS.

Quilted Silk, Alpaca and Sateen Skirts.
Plain Dark Blues, Browns and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.
Ladies' Silk Neckerchiefs from 50c up.
Windsor and Four-in-Hands Ties, from 25c up.
New Styles of Plaid and Fancy Ties.
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Entire stock of Ladis' Cloth Cloaks, at a great reduction in price.
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Ladies' Seal Sacques, in medium and finest qualities.
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Ever offered to the Pittsburgh Public. We are determined to sell the entire stock before January 1. To this end we have reduced the prices as to defy competition. Many articles we are selling much below the cost of importation. Make a note of them:

Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pieces, - $9.15
Best China Dinner Sets, - - $30 00
Decorated Dinner Sets, Extremely Low.
Decorated Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, $6 00
Preference Cups and Saucers, - - 50c
Toilet Sets, all colors, for - - $1 00
Vases, Statuary and Mantle Ornaments.

☞ All kinds of China Decorating done promptly to order.

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SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
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Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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DAILY GAZETTE.
FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Grooming and Feeding Horses.

A few words now about grooming and management. Every horse should be thoroughly cleaned each day. The bedding instead of being thrown under the manger to fill his food, eyes, and lungs with ammonia, should be thrown behind him or out of doors to air. His manger should be kept clean, and once a week washed with salt and water, and salt left in it. One night in each week he should have a warm bran mash—eight quarts—generally given on Saturday night, as it is somewhat loosening and weakening, and the horse is presumed to be idle on Sunday. Oats are by far the best food, and ground oats, wet with water, is better than whole dry grain. Cut hay is a great saving, and moistened and sprinkled with ground oats, forms the best food for horses. The hull of the oats is hard and often unmasticated, and passes undigested through the system, thus taking away instead of imparting strength and nutrition. For medium sized horses, with moderate work, eight to twelve quarts of oats per day and 14 lbs. hay are ample. For large draft horses, 18 quarts oats and 16 lbs. hay. Food consisting of one-third Indian ground with two-thirds oats, forms strong, hearty, winter food for work or coach horses. But corn is unfit for road or fast horses—it is too heating. Good beds and good grooming are as important as good feeding. Horses, like men, want good, dry warm, clean beds. In grooming the horse so that he can't bite his manger and thus learn to crib bite; and if you find your groom currying and tormenting the poor animal while he is fed, so he is uneasy and restless, use your whip freely. Your groom's back-side is an excellent instructor to teach him to be gentle. Let the curry-comb be very moderately used on the body to loosen up the scurf and dirt, but never near the head, mane or tail. Rely mainly on the brush and rough cloth for cleaning. Banish combs from your stable. They tear out more hair in a day than will grow in a month, and they ruin all. The mane and tails that are ruined. The tail should be washed with castile soap and water once every week, and brushed with a wet brush every day in the year, holding up the bone of the tail, and brushing the hair from you. Half an hour is enough for a good groom, to one horse, but one hour's time at the outside, ample to be very complete. City horses on dry floors should have cow manure put to their feet once a week, to draw out fever and keep the hoofs growing. It should be put in over night and allowed to wear out itself. To conclude, always be gentle about your horse's body, especially his head. "More haste, less speed" is peculiarly applicable to grooming and breaking. Use whips as little as possible—use your reason, and exercise patience and kindness, and instill by precept and example the same useful lessons to your fellow-creatures (determinated grooms—and if you cannot inculcate wholesome truths into their heads, you can ameliorate the condition of that much abused animal the horse, by occasionally exploding the power of their own treatment on themselves.—*Country Gentleman.*

Preparing and Packing Poultry.

Poultry should be fat, and kept 24 hours from food before killing to have the crop empty. Food in the crop sours, blackens the skin, injures the sale of poultry, and buyers will not pay for this useless weight. Opening the veins of the neck and bleeding in the mouth is the proper mode of killing. If bled inside the throat the bill should be pried open with a piece of a chip and the poultry to be hung up by the feet on a line. This makes bleeding easy and prevents bruising. The head and feet should be left on and the internals in. The flesh should not be mutilated in any manner. Turkey, and chickens dry-picked keep much longer and sell much higher than scalded. If the picking is done by scalding, the water should be heated just to the boiling point, and the poultry held by the feet, dipped in and out of the water four or five times, counting three each time in or out. The work should be done quickly, neatly and thoroughly. After picking, hang up the poultry by the feet in a cool, dry place, till all animal heat is out and the poultry thoroughly cold and dry. Avoid freezing, as poultry will not keep long after thawing. Wrap in thin, light, strong paper. Brown and dark, heavy paper, having too much acid in it, injures the poultry. The head should be wrapped separately. Always pack head downward. This throws the soft entrails on the breast bone, the poultry keeping longer in this position. Pack in clean, dry, tight flour barrels. Geese and ducks, after being killed, should have all the feathers picked off, then rubbed all over thoroughly with pine resin, after which dip them in boiling hot water in and out seven or eight times, then rub off the pin-feathers, after which wash off the fowl with warm water, using soap and a hand brush. Immediately after, rinse them well in cold water, then hang them up by the feet in a cool, dry place till they are thoroughly dry when they can be wrapped and packed as before suggested. Poultry thus dressed and packed will, in moderately cold weather, keep sweet and fresh for 15 or 20 days, and can be shipped from the extreme West with safety, by freight. Never pack poultry in straw, as in damp or in warm weather it causes it to sweat and spoil. Game, deer, rabbits, coons, opossums and squirrels should be opened, all the entrails taken out, leaving only the kidney fat; then the insides should be wiped perfectly dry with a soft, clean cloth, after which wrap the small game in paper, packing back downward. Wild turkeys, ducks, geese, grouse, pheasants, quails, pigeons, and birds of all kinds should always have the entrails left in them, and the head and feet left on. They should be packed as stated in any manner. Drawn birds sour in a short time, and sell for less than the undrawn, even if sweet. Wrap the head separately in paper, then the body. Pack head downward in tight clean barrels, the same as poultry. Shippers should remember well that all game and poultry should be thoroughly cold before being packed, otherwise it will soon sweat and heat. Barrels are the best packages that shippers can ship in.—*Maryland Farmer.*

How to Prepare Feathers for Use.

Before the time comes for killing poultry for the market, says the *Country Gentleman*, it is a good plan to provide two or three bags of coarse, unbleached cloth—one to contain the geese and ducks' feathers, and the others for chickens' and turkeys' feathers. When plucking the poultry, cut off the wings first, and if not needed for dusters, strip off the feathers from the parts nearest the body, and then peel off the feathery part from the quill, but take care that no skin or flesh adheres to any of the feathers. Then put the bags into a brick oven, if you are the fortunate possessor of one, and keep them there, excepting when the oven is used for baking purposes—taking them out into the wind occasionally, and beating them with a stick. When you have collected enough to fill a pillow, cut the shape you desire out of bed-ticking, and stitch it round on the wrong side with coarse well-waxed thread, leaving a small space at the top to put in the feathers. Now lay it on a table, and rub it over on the wrong side with a piece of beeswax, just warmed a little, so that it will besmear the ticking. If you cannot obtain the beeswax, common yellow soap will do as well. If you do not wish to use the feathers either for pillow or sofa cushions, they can be put into beds that have become a little empty. The geese and duck feathers make the best beds, but the mixed feathers do well for cushions, etc. If any of the skin or flesh adheres to the feathers, they will have a disagreeable, putrid odor, which may seem to be an insurmountable objection to their use; but if, after the last wash in clean water, the bag, tied up closely at the neck, is put into the boiler of soapsuds and boiled a few moments, moving it about with the clothes-stick, and lifting it up and down and squeezing it out a few times, and then taken out and hung in the air, and shaken hard, for several days, when the feathers become dry, they will be light and free from any bad smell; and they can now be put into the oven, and thus kept from moths and always be ready for use.

How to Prepare Buckwheat Cakes.

Buckwheat cakes make a quick and hot breakfast for cold mornings. I never could really make up my mind whether eight inches or four inches was the best size for 'em. Any size will do that is hot, sweet, light and brown. They are apt to be more crisp in families where the griddle surface is proportioned to the number of plates at table, and some self-sacrificing person holds to the baking like a martyr. The mixture of syrup and and sugar in the batter to bring out a spurious and superficial brown color should be denounced as a swindle. Some cooks brown but one side—a fraud that mostly disturbs those who do not meekly accept things as they find 'em. To be safe from disappointment in this particular, gash your pile of cakes and distribute the butter and sugar from the top, instead of sprawling the cakes around to cool and show every defect in the baking. Gravitation and a few love pats with knife and fork will distribute butter and syrup through the laminated strata of a pile of hot cakes most unctuously. If a little time be lost so in eating, whole cakes merely, and not bolting to imply to produce a disagreeable sensation in the stomach, and the person sweating over the cook stove may have to get ahead a little. As for pimples along with buckwheat—don't you believe it. It's all a slander of one of the best of grains, and comes of eating it "pound for pound" with sugar and shortening. Put the pimples on a diet of buckwheat cakes and milk-toast—skim milk for aggravated cases

Feed for Chickens.

The mother hen, though cooped, cannot scratch for insects, minute larvæ, etc., that form the appropriate food for young chickens. Therefore, for the first two or three days they should be fed with the yolks of hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine and mixed with an equal quantity of bread or cracker crumbs. This will pay, as it is well to give the chickens a good start in life at the commencement. Then for about a fortnight, feed with two-thirds of the best corn meal, add to this a boiled potato or a handful of tender grass; chop the whole together. Calves lights, hearts will do, or anything else cheap. If the spot where the chickens run suffers insect, then gradually take off the meat, feeding with meal, cracked corn and wheat. But if in a city yard or other places where the forage is scarce, then continue the meat all through. The old-fashioned way of feeding boiled Indian dough answers very well in places where there are great quantities of insects. At first, feed six or eight times a day, and less often as they grow older. Feed enough at a time to have a little left, and when this is gone feed again very soon. Give whole corn as soon as they are old enough to swallow it, and as great a variety of other things as possible—bran, wheat screenings, oat-meal, etc., all they can eat. There should not be the slightest parsimony in feeding chickens. You cannot make them grow too fast, or make them too fat while gaining their growth. With adult fowls the case is different for as soon as they become stinted in growth, they must be supplied with pounded shells, bone-dust, or lime in some form, if strong frames are desired.

Arsenic Important in Fattening.

The agricultural college of Grignon has concluded an experiment very satisfactory in respect to the speedy fattening stock, at a moderate cost, while obtaining the highest price from the butcher. Two conditions were brought into play, conducting the process in a nearly darkened stable, and maintaining a temperature between 55° and 78° Fahr. The two cows thus fattened, aged six and nine years respectively, were of the ordinary breed, and in average condition. They were killed in January, 1873; the youngest was slaughtered February 27, following, and the other March 25; their food costing a mean price of 49 sous per day, the rations were given five times daily, yellow carrots with cake balls, the mixture allowed to ferment for twelve hours, straw, hay, and once a day a lukewarm drink of bran and linseed meal; the cattle were groomed, cacla day, and food was administered according to the theory which desires that the proportion between azotized and non-azotized food should diminish as the fattening period advances; and that the azotized aliments should reach their maximum in the second of the three recognized stages of fattening. By comparison it was also shown, that exotic fattening can be only profitably undertaken in the case of milch cattle, when the animals are of a tender nature; the hardier beasts should be reserved for fattening on pasture.

Contagiousness of Glanders.

Regarding the contagiousness of glanders, Mr. Percival submits the following deductions as the result of facts gleaned from his own experience:

1. That farcy and glanders, which constitute the same diseases, are propagated through the medium of stabling, and that we believe to be the principal way in which disease is communicated from horse to horse.

2. That infected stabling may harbor and retain the infection for years, even several years, and although by thoroughly cleansing and making use of disinfecting means the contagion might be destroyed, yet it would not be wise to occupy such stables immediately after such supposed or alleged disinfection.

3. That the virus, or poison of glanders may lie for months in a state of incubation in the horse's constitution before the disease breaks out. Of this we have the most positive evidence.

4. That when a stable of horses becomes contaminated, the disease often makes fearful ravages among them before it quits; and it is only after a period of several months' exemption from all diseases of the kind that a clean bill of health can be rendered.

Horse Stable.

To say that not more than one horse-stable in ten is suitable for the farmer's horses, is perhaps not stating its number and yet the tenth stable may not be a very expensive one, but one adapted to the horses that are to occupy it. No stable should be so cold that water would freeze in it, if this can be avoided. The room should be 8 or 9 feet high, so as to supply air and light, and roomy enough for the free use of each horse. Mangers are better than racks, as it is more natural for the horse to put his head down than up for his food. Within a few years, a large number of small stables have been raised up, and good brick basements put under them. This has made room for the horses, and cellars for roots and winter quarters. A stable 16x20 feet, with 16-foot posts, must necessarily have a low room for the team and cow, as there must be room for hay above. Now put a good basement under this stable, and attach a bran-to shed for the cow, and the change is radical. The cow will do far better under the shed than confined to the stall, and the team will have plenty of room, fresh air and light, and what is of no small importance, there will be plenty of storage for the hay. Stables of the size stated are very common on small farms and in our villages, and few of them are properly lighted, as many people have an idea that a dark stable for a horse is as good as any.

Fowls in Winter.

W. M. Tuthill, Suffolk county, N. Y., writes the *Bulletin*:—"One of the most essential things, in winter, is to have a warm house for chickens to roost in. The best way to have a house constructed for winter is to have it all glass, and a double glass-door, facing the south, with a slanting roof reaching within three feet of the ground on the north side, and the front or south side covered with windows, so that the fowls may enjoy the warm rays of the sun without being exposed to the piercing winds and freezing cold. For a summer house the building should be above ground, with ventilators, so that the fowls can be kept comfortable during the hot nights of summer. In the fall, as the weather becomes cool, shut up your summer roost, and your fowls will soon take to their winter quarters again. In winter I give my fowls a warm pudding for breakfast, then keep corn by them during the day. I also keep scrap-cake by them from early fall till spring."

Watering Carnations in Rooms.

A Philadelphia correspondent says: Mrs. B. would be obliged if you would say how often Carnations in a room of ordinary size should have water within a week? This query gives us an opportunity to say that one of the most interesting discoveries of the few past years, in relation to plant life is, that not only is heat an agent in evaporation, but that *certain lights* is an agent of great power. The mere heat of a room is not, therefore, to be considered in the drying up of plants, but how much sun light also. With the same temperature, double the amount of sunlight will be required, if it be a cloudy week, or the plants get much sun, than if it be otherwise.

A healthy Carnation, with the pot full of roots, and sun light on it every other day, and the temperature of 70°, would probably need water every other day—water enough to soak through the hole at the bottom of the pot. If the pot be not full of roots, every third day would be sufficient.—*Gardner's Monthly.*

Working a Bull.

As I worked a bull with success two or three years, I will give my experience. Mine was very lively, so I fastened a long rope to his horns and to a ring in the floor, and when in out of his stable, he found in a short time that he was fast, and gave me no farther trouble. I put on a yoke with hooks in each end, to which, when in the cart, were hooked the draft chains, but the chains were fastened to the carry end of the shafts, so that, when he pulled, the weight of the load was taken from his back. I also used the bull-ring and staff to lead him, and I drove him with lines from a snag in his nose, but he soon learned "haw" and "gee" as do oxen. He would draw much more than any horse I owned. I also found that he was more sure in getting calves, and much more gentle and quiet in the stable. He was the best animal I ever used before a cart—drew more and handled it easier. I would advise working all bulls.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1874.

As general business was almost entirely suspended to-day, as it always is on Christmas, we omit our usual extended report of the Pittsburgh markets. The fact is, business has been exceedingly dull for some time past, and is likely to continue so during the next two or three weeks, or until stock taking and yearly settlements have been gone through with. The grain trade has not been as dull and unsatisfactory this year as during the past week or ten days; not only is the demand very limited, but prices are down so low that they afford no margin for profit; we refer particularly to Corn and Oats, and in addition there is a general complaint in regard to collections. The grocery trade continues quiet, and the only noticeable feature is the sharp advance in New Orleans on Molasses, and, as might be expected, the advance there has not been without its effect in stiffening up the market here; and New Orleans sugar is also stronger. Those of our merchants who bought their Molasses early in the season, it would appear, according to present indications, did much better than those who held off in hopes of being able to buy at lower rates. The hog product is devoid of any new features worthy of notice, excepting, as we have repeatedly stated, that the future of the market is regarded with considerable apprehension. In general produce business continues dull; there was an active demand for dressed Poultry, and a sharp advance in prices established, but it will probably be of short duration.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1874.

PIG IRON.

There has been no improvement in the pig iron trade since the date of our last review, and, furthermore, there are no indications apparent just now that there will be this side of the middle of January, and no guarantee that there will be then. As will be seen, not a single ton of mill iron is reported in the sales, and the demand for foundry grades is also, as it has been during the greater part of the year, very light; it is not to be expected, however, that the mills will buy as long as the lockout continues, unless prices should drop so low as to make it an inducement to anticipate future wants. There is still some movement in Muck Bar, but it is intimated that the report that it can be imported here from other points, with cost of transportation and all other expenses included, cheaper than it can be made, is, to say the least, doubtful. Following sales were reported:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

20 tons No 2 Foundry	$25 00 4 mos
20 tons No 1 Foundry	25 00 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

100 tons No 2 Foundry IR	$29 00 4 mos
50 tons Foundry, Tennessee	27 00 4 mos
10 tons No 2 L. S	32 00 4 mos

MUCK BAR.

200 tons muck bar	private terms,
160 tons do., extra neutral	$43 25

ORE.

750 tons Iron Mountain, 812 cash	$12 50 4 mos
300 tons Iron Mountain	12 50 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.

The general position of the market for all kinds of finished irons remains substantially as noted in our last review; business continues quiet, as it nearly always is at the close of the year; orders are coming in sparingly, and mostly for small lots, as both jobbers and consumers are buying only far immediate wants. Prices unchanged, and we continue to quote on a basis of 2.25@2.30 for merchant bars, usual time.

NAILS.

The Nail trade continues quiet, and but few if any of the factories are making up to their full capacity; it is expected, however, that business will pick up pretty lively about the middle of next month, the card remains unchanged at $3, 60 days, but $3 may be regarded as the selling rate.

SCRAP IRON.

There is still considerable activity in Scrap Iron, some of the mills have been buying pretty freely, and while the market is firmer in consequence, there has been no quotable advance in prices as yet.

Corn in Chicago—Probable "Corner."

As the end of the year approaches, the signs of a corner in old corn are more and more perceptible. The difference between old and new No. 2 is gradually widening in price, while diminishing greatly in quality. To-day the old was quoted 1@2c above the new, while the one is very little better than the other for actual use. The parties who own the old corn, and are long on options for more, protest that they are not running a corner, and do not intend to run one. They say they bought old corn in the belief that it was worth the money, on the expectation that it would be delivered, and with the intention to pay for it when delivered. They also say that they want the corn and not differences. But the market is undoubtedly cornered, nevertheless, because there is no one to corner the corn. It should be remembered, however, that there is no forestalling in the case. The shorts are not only "nonparty" they did not own, but which had not existence at the time they sold it. Under such a state of things it appears to be perfectly logical if the sellers aforesaid are not open to an indictment for trading under false pretenses.—*Tribune.*

$30,000,000 in Hogs.

It is estimated that the pork packers of Chicago have paid out over $10,000,000 for hogs packed there since the beginning of the season on the first of last month. Besides this, it is estimated that at least $1,000,000 more have been paid by Chicago packers for live hogs to forward to the East. Including the October packing and shipping, there can hardly have been less than $15,000,000 paid at the stock yards for hogs since the middle of October. Estimating the Chicago packing and shipping at one-half of all that is done in that line in the Western States, it gives the grand total of $30,000,000 paid out for hogs in the West within the last fifty days, the greatest part of which has been paid to farmers in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Add to to this the fact that these states will have received several millions of dollars more for their corn in 1874 than they ever received in any previous year, and it must be apparent to all that the West is really growing rich.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 25, 1874.

Stations.	Above Low Water Mark. ft. in.	Change in 24 hours. ft. in.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	10	1 +1	-11	S.	Fair.
Cincinnati	5	0	0	W.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	2	0	0	+5	SW	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	3	5	+1	11	SW	Clear.
Leavenworth	2	0	0	2	SW	Clear.
Louisville	8	6	+1	2	SE	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	5	+1	1	SE	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	7	0	+1	3	SE	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	8	-1	8	S.	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	10	0	0	−5	SE	Lt. Rain.
St. Louis	7	4	0	0	E.	Lt. Rain.
Vicksburg, Miss.	5	0	0	−2	E.	Lt. Rain.
Dubuque	6	0	0	+2	Calm	Clear.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was six feet five inches and falling; the Allegheny was putting out new made ice all day. Weather clear and pleasant, but business at the landing was entirely suspended.

No arrivals, and the R. W. Skillinger, from Cincinnati, is the next boat due.

The Granite State departed yesterday on time; there were no other departures.

The Messenger, Capt. Vandergrift, is announced for Cincinnati forthwith, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She will be followed by the Mollie Ebert, Capt. Batchelor.

The Juniata left Cincinnati for this port on Thursday.

The Wild Duck was to have left St. Louis for this port on Thursday.

The Mary Ann, which boat it will be remembered was disabled near Dixmont, one of her barges of the John F. Dravo striking her wheel and damaging it considerably, was towed up to the wharf for repairs, on Thursday, by the Simpson Horner.

No more accidents reported from the coal fleet, and as the worst part of the river has been passed with one exception, Burlington, it is hoped and yet believed that no further accidents will occur. The ninth barge will be any more. This last "ram" has been a very successful one, as far as heard from, much more so than the one preceding it.

Both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers continue to recede at headwaters.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—The Juniata, for Pittsburgh, departed with a fair trip, and has 206 bales straw and 400 sacks corn at Gallipolis for Pittsburgh. The R. S. Turner, for Memphis, departed, drawing 4 feet, and has way engagements between Cincinnati and Louisville. Cossey and Gavin are her pilots. A barge departs from St. Louis says: Several boats are loading with ice at the pile for the Ohio. The Nail City left with 900 tons, bound for Pittsburgh, and the Ed. Hobbs left with ~1,100 tons. There will be no departures for Cincinnati, and probably for Memphis, Pomeroy, Thursday, says: Two boats of the Pittsburgh fleet have just left the point about Mason City, West Virginia, where they have been aground 3 o'clock, wind-bound. Others are passing at short intervals.....As the Wheeling packet Andes was coming into port yesterday afternoon, her wheel became entangled in a stern line of the Thompson Dean attached to an anchor in the river. The anchor was drawn up and turned over in the wheel, striking and breaking in the bulkhead in the pavilion; also breaking two cranes on one side and one on the other, and slightly damaging the boat. She floated down to the foot of Central avenue, when the Wildwood came to her assistance. The accident will not prevent the Andes leaving for Wheeling promptly at the usual time.

—The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes as follows: The Iron Mountain and barges loaded in the bend above the city, last evening, and will be at the wharf to-day. From her officers I learn that the cargo of the sunken barge is as follows: Six thousand sacks of corn, two hundred bars of railroad iron, two hundred spike joints, two thousand boxes of Hostetter's bitters, four hundred boxes candles, one hundred and fifty boxes starch, ninety-five barrels of highwines, fifty barrels whisky, ten wagons, six hundred kegs nails, fifty kegs spikes, six bundles of glassware, seventy-two sheets fire bed iron, eighty bars iron, five hundred plows and some other miscellaneous lots. The barge sank five feet forward the main deck, and her cargo box listed over until one corner of the roof was under water. As usual, the people along shore below the wreck helped themselves plentifully to articles that floated away, and one party at Shawneetown asserted that the whole country for fifteen miles below the wreck has been drunk since the accident, on Hostetter's bitters.

—St. Louis advices under date of 23d report as follows: The Kountz Line advertises the Carrie V. Kountz to leave for New Orleans on Saturday. Tonnage is scarce, and the levees is almost destitute of boats. The Wild Duck and barges will get away for Cairo to-morrow, with about 500 tons for the James Howard. The General Anderson and barges and Tom Jasper will take out cargoes to Cairo for the John Kyle. The Nellie Peck left for Vicksburg, drawing 4½ feet.

—The late Marshall Estes, pilot of the Warner, who died on that steamer at New Orleans, was first attacked in the shoulder, the disease terminating in congestion of the brain. The Order of Pythian Knights of Pythias took charge of the remains until they can hear from his family in Paducah, Ky. He was a member of the Western Rivers Pilots' Association, and United Workingmen's Association. His family will fortunately receive $2,000 benefits from the latter association.

—Yesterday's Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:—The Carrie Brooks will arrive from Zanesville Sunday morning, and depart for Pittsburgh.....The Swan Silver at Cincinnati reshipped 300 barrels molasses and 40 hogsheads of sugar on the Skillinger for Wheeling and Pittsburgh.....The Coal City passed down yesterday morning with fourteen barges of coal.....The Ark also passed down with a large tow.

—Friday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—The river rose rapidly Wednesday night, and was still rising slowly last evening, with 18 feet, 5 inches of water here by the marks at the Water-house. 85½ feet space under the Suspension Bridge, and 88½ feet under the Newport Bridge.....Wharfage receipts for the week ending last night amounted to $168 75.

—Capt. Wm. Ford, the well known New Orleans pilot, who was to have gone on the Robert Mitchell, is confined to his residence in Cincinnati, with severe attack of flux or chronic diarrhea.

—The Ed. Hobbs is taking eleven hundred tons, and the Nail City eight hundred tons of Iron Mountain ore.

—Capt. Dick Stimmell has entered the Bart. Able in the New Orleans and Grand Ecore trade.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tires, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Rollers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORDINANCES.

PITTSBURGH.

No. 222.

AN ORDINANCE—To establish the grade of Second avenue.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of Second avenue, between Brady street and Glenwood crossing be and is hereby established as follows, to wit: Beginning at the east curb of Brady street at an elevation of twelve and twenty-three one hundredths feet, and thence ascending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of one hundred eighty-four feet; thence descending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of two hundred and fifteen feet; thence ascending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of one hundred and eighty-three feet; thence descending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of one thousand and eight feet; thence ascending at the rate of one and seven hundred and ninety-eight thousandths per hundred feet for a distance of nine hundred and thirty-two feet; thence ascending at the rate of one and twenty-seven hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of two hundred and twenty-six feet; thence descending at the rate of one and twenty-nine hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of one thousand and five feet to the west curb of Bates street; thence level for a distance of thirty and fifteen hundredths feet to the east curb of Bates street; thence ascending at the rate of one and one tenth feet per hundred feet for a distance of twenty-two and seven hundredths feet; thence descending at the rate of one and fourteen hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of thirteen hundred and ninety-one feet; thence ascending at the rate of ninety-nine hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of four hundred and twenty-nine and five tenths feet; thence ascending at the rate of one and eighty-three hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of four hundred and fifty-two and seven tenths feet; thence descending at the rate of one and seventy-four hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of five hundred and fifty feet to the east curb of Laughlin street; thence descending at the rate of seventy-two hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of six hundred feet; thence ascending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of two hundred and twelve and five tenths feet; thence descending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and five tenths feet; thence ascending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of four hundred, thirty-five and seven-tenths feet; thence ascending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of four hundred, thirty-five and twenty-seven hundredths feet to the east curb of Linden avenue; thence level a distance of two hundred and eighty-five and fifty-four hundredths feet; thence ascending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of three hundred and six hundred and seventy-four hundredths feet; thence descending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of one hundred and fifty-two and five tenths feet; thence descending at the rate of seventy-five hundredths feet per hundred feet for a distance of three hundred and fifty-two and six hundredths feet to Glenwood crossing.

SECTION 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved November 28th, 1874.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 527, Dec. 15th, 1874. dec22

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 4 P. M.

THE FINE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMER,

MESSENGER

J. M. VANDERGRIFT ..... Master
JOHN SISSER ..... Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

Will take New Orleans and Way Freights.

For freight or passage apply on board.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
GEO. H. GHRIEST, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE
TO AND FROM EUROPE

TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

DRAFTS payable on presentation on shortest notice.

DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

DIRECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.

GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.

European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator

Please apply

MAX SCHAMBERG,
Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.
163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE,
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag.
Sailing every Tuesday from Philadelphia for
QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Rates as low as by any other first-class route.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOMAS E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; THOMAS JONES, 62 Chatham street, Agents, Pittsburgh. aug22:186

PHOTOGRAPH CELEBRITIES.

The demand for the BROOKLYN CELEBRITIES, so well received, have forced arrangements for supplying them in any quantity, from one pictures to one hundred thousand. The photographs are splendid, mounted artistically on buff mounts, corners rounded, and name printed under each picture. I will send you any one named, as a sample for 10 cents. I will send any 12 for one dollar; any name for 25 cents. I will send you the whole nine for 50 cents.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,
Theodore Tilton,
Francis D. Moulton,
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton,
Miss Victoria Woodhull,
Miss Tennie C. Claflin,

Making a set of the leading Brooklyn Scandal Celebrities and three Photographs of the most laughable puzzles ever gotten up, entitled

NEW SENSATIONS, Puzzle,
CHIVALROUS BEEBE, Puzzle,
WAR WINDOW, Puzzle.

There is more fun, amusement and side splitting laughter in these three puzzle photographs than there is in anything that has been sold for three times as much. Any one for one, 25 cents for three, or 50 cents for the whole nine, and I will send them by mail, postpaid.

Write name and address plain. Liberal discount to the trade. Agents can make a fortune selling these photographs, they retail for 25 cents everywhere. Address

T. A. EDWARDS,
27 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. W. ROBB, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NO. 91 DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

In the matter of the petition of the African M. E. Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to erect a lot Deed, No. 1627, December Term, 1874, in the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny co., Pa.

To Emma Cossey, Fanny Cossey, Fanny Cossey and Robert P. Mackey, and all other persons interested, you will please take notice that on the 5th of December, 1874, the above referred petition was presented in open Court, asking for leave to prove a lost Deed from William Mackey, et uxor to the African M. E. Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., dated in the year 1845 or 1846, for Lots, numbers 86 and 87 in the sub-division of out Lot No. 2 in the manor of Pittsburgh, attached to the partition at No. 214 Dec. Term, 1834, and recorded in Plan Book, vol. I, part 1, page 158, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning on the corner of Elm street and Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue 78 feet to line of lot No. 85; thence along said lot 124 feet to an alley; thence along said alley 78 feet to Elm street, and thence along Elm street 124 feet to Wylie avenue at place of beginning, and that an order of said Court was obtained requiring you to appear in Court on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1875, to answer said petition.

B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.
dec11:&3tr

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Flour! Flour!
HANNA, WOOD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix

HOME NEWS.

A Man Knocked Down.

This morning shortly after twelve o'clock a farmer was walking down Liberty street, and when he reached Oak alley he was assaulted by an unknown man, who knocked him down but did not rob him. On gaining his feet the farmer drew a revolver and snapped one or two caps at him, but the weapon failed to go off, so no damage was done, other than that named.

A SALOON FIGHT.

Two or Three Knock Downs but no One Seriously Injured.

Last evening about eight o'clock a crowd of twenty-five or thirty persons congregated in McBrides' tavern located on the corner of Chatham and Washington streets and after imbibing rather freely of the "queer" a difficulty arose between two of their number, which resulted in two or three knock downs, and was about to terminate in a general fight,when officer McCloy's attention was attracted to the spot, and on being observed by the pugilists, the crowd very suddenly disappeared. The officer rapped for assistance, but no one responding in time, they made their escape without being arrested.

MORE GIFTS.

Mr. Kerr, of the South Side, Remembers the Police Force.

Mr. William Kerr, a confectioner on the South Side, made a handsome present to each of the following police officers, whose beats are on Carson street: Captain Weldrige, Lieutenants Wilbert and Baker, and Officers Gelsinger, Heminger, Zeddel, Russell and Johnston. The gifts consisted of a silver-headed cane to each of the officers named, and were presented in behalf of the donor by Dr. Roberts. The presents are handsome, and shows a generous spirit on the part of Mr. Kerr. It will be remembered that he is the same party who gave the school children of the South Side a package of candy each on last Wednesday.

RESENTING AN INSULT.

Affray in the "Rat's Nest"—A Woman Shoots at a Man Who Attempts to Castigate Her.

A shooting affray, which, however, was not attended with serious results, occurred about eight o'clock last night in a house of ill fame at No. 197 First avenue. It appears that a man named James Bloomfield went into the concern and entering the room of Ida Painter, the proprietress, he locked the door and it is said proceeded to administer a castigation to her. Not relishing that sort of an undertaking on Christmas night she drew a revolver and fired at him, the ball cutting a hole in his pantaloons and grazing his limb. Both parties were arrested by officer Tom. Keefer and lodged in the Central Police Station, where they will be brought before the Acting Mayor this morning. Bloomfield says he will not prosecute her for shooting at him, but they will both likely be required to "ante up" on the charge of disorderly conduct, which was preferred against them by the arresting officer.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy Makes a Narrow Escape From Death.

Yesterday about twelve o'clock a little boy, by the name of Mowry, about ten years of age, and whose parents reside near the upper Birmingham bridge on Second avenue, made a narrow escape from a terrible death at the corner of Chestnut street and Fifth avenue. It appears that at the time named a street car was coming in from East Liberty, and as it reached the Chestnut street crossing, the lad attempted to pass over the car track, and being a little too slow, the tongue of the street car, as is supposed, struck him, knocking him down. Just as he fell to the ground one of the horses struck him on the head with his hoof inflicting a painful wound on the forehead about an inch in length, and almost reaching the skull. The car being in motion, could not be stopped, and passed over his body, but fortunately the wheels did not strike any of his limbs, and with the exception of a few bruises, caused by being rolled over two or three times while under the car, he escaped without further injury.

He was picked up and carried into Dr. W. F. Edmonson's office, where his wound was dressed, after which he was conveyed to the residence of his parents.

No blame is attched to the driver of the street car as it is said he made every effort to check the speed of the team as soon as he saw there was any danger.

Last evening the boy was doing as well as could be expected, and from all accounts he will able to be out on the street again in two or three days.

HOME FROM A FOREIGN SHORE.

After Three Years Absence a Husband Returns and Finds His Wife Married to Another—He Threatens to Inaugurate a Ghastly Entertainment.

A case partaking slightly of an Enoch Arden nature was developed last night at the Mayor's office. About eight o'clock a man named Layne, accompanied by his wife and a spiritual female friend, entered the front office and stepping up to the railing inquired for the Clerk or some one who could afford him protection. He was in a very mellow humor, frisked around pretty lively, and at the slightest indication of a desire on the part of any one to laugh at his story, he would throw himself into a belligerent posture and in a good humored way invite the "laughist" to step outside and afford him an opportunity to tone him down. Layne was really enjoying Christmas too much to care whether he got protection or not, for his countenance fairly eyes twinkled with fun as she watched his antics, our reporter learned that the trouble which brought them to the Mayor's office was the return of her first husband, who had turned up on Christmas day, like a bad penny. She said that some three years ago her first husband, Martin Moran, had left the city, and during all that time she had heard nothing of him. Four or five months previous to his departure, however, she left him, for some reason which she kept to herself, and placing her children in the Home for the Friendless, she went to "live out." Moran shook from his 'hoofs' the dust of the smoky city and for a time was parted for St. Louis. In the course of time his wife struck a matrimonial bargain with Layne and they were married. Yesterday while in the midst of Christmas festivities, and enjoying to the top of their bent the great holiday, who should sneakily appear to mar their happiness but the aforesaid and identical Martin Moran, who claimed his wife and threatened in case of refusal to inaugurate an entertainment, the chief features of which would be diametrically opposite to those of the Christmas festival,and mainly consist in the elimination of hair, a collapse of the nasal organ, and a general and complete disfiguration of all that men and women desire to have remain intact and flourish in all their pristine strength and vigor. There being no one present who could render Layne any assistance or devise means to extricate him from the horrible fate in store for him, he left the office, his wife vowing that she would stick to him and have nothing to do with Moran.

THE FOURTH AVENUE FIRE.

Loss Not Over $25,000—Where the Fire Started—Investigation To-day.

The ruins of the fire on Fourth avenue were visited yesterday by many thousands of people. The entire front of the building was burned in, and the Frost Bros.' fine and handsome work wrought many beautiful pictures and charming designs. From every projecting corner, the angles of the cornice, the jutting architrave of the doors, and the telegraph wires running by, immense icicles were hanging, and on the pavement and door steps lay a labyrinth of curious ice work several inches deep. Before evening, however, the sun had destroyed much of it and left the bare, bleak walls without their wintry ornament.

Wilkin's Hall belonged to Mrs. Maria D. Sanders, of Philadelphia, daughter of Judge Wilkins, but was held by C. Hanson Love, under a lease. The loss sustained by all the parties who were damaged by the fire it is thought will not exceed $25,000. Henry Kreager, proprietor of the American Garden theatre, loses about $1,200, and had no insurance. We were in error in stating yesterday that the fire originated in the third story which was occupied by Messrs. Roenigk & Gill, upholsterers. The fire commenced in the theater. Mr. Kreager was in his establishment until a few minutes before the alarm of fire was sounded. He was detained there doing some work, and having finished it he started to go home, but had hardly reached the street until he learned of the fire, and rushing back he discovered the scenery in one corner of the stage in flames.

In the cellar Martin Denick had a large quantity of potatoes stored, which will doubtless be injured by the freezing of the water poured on them. The keno establishment, or as it is called by those who frequent it, the club room, was not much damaged, and George Gideon will be but little out of pocket. In this connection it might be interesting to state that on each side of the door, leading to this keno bank, was yesterday chalked in large characters the inscription "Open to-night at No. 99 Wood street." Shame on our police system that the men engaged in this disreputable business should be permitted to publicly advertise their removal and carry on their nefarious trade unpunished.

Messrs. Roenigk & Gill, we learn, had $2,000 insurance on their property, but in what company it was placed, was not ascertained. Owing to the fact that the insurance offices were all closed yesterday, it was out of the question to discover what companies hold insurance on the building, but it is said that a part of the risk was taken by the Monongahela and Boatmen's companies. The agent for the property is Mr. J. A. Hutchinson. Mr. Love, the lessee, sustains but little loss. It is not known how the fire started, but an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining that fact, if possible, will be commenced to-day by the Fire Marshal.

ALLEGHENY, December 25, 1874.

Card of Thanks to the Public.

We deem it but justly due to our many customers to sincerely thank them one and all for the very liberal patronage received during the Fall and Holiday Trade. We thank them for their patience in waiting when they found our salesrooms crowded as they have been, and we sincerely thank for their liberal and prompt buying. Wishing them all a merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year, we would only say that we would be much pleased to see them all many times again, and will continue to offer them the best possible value in Dry Goods in the future, as we have endeavored to do in the past.

Very Respectfully,
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
No. 163, 167 & 169 Federal St., Allegheny.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

How the Holiday Passed Off—A Quiet Celebration—The Day Among the Churches—Brief Notes of Some of the Services.

The Christmas of 1874 was chiefly noticeable for the quiet manner in which it was observed, for it was unattended by any noteworthy event. In the morning some of the churches were open, and services were held the attendance being largest at those sanctuaries where the Christmas music was the attractive feature. In the afternoon the pleasure seekers divided the time between street promenading and at the places of amusement, both of which means of recreation were largely patronized. The principal streets were thronged during the afternoon by the beauty and fashion of the two cities, and for hours the pedestrian could only move along these thoroughfares by joining in with the current. The day was a delightful one for promenading, as the favoring influences of pleasant skies, invigorating atmospheric and dry ground conspired to make it more pleasant out doors, than in. Many folks however found comfort and happiness at the places of amusement, and the managers at these establishment were made felicitously complaisant, attendance which represented to them a day of rich pecuniary gains. The receipts at all of them were very large and indicated that if hard times had struck the community, there were those among the people who believed that a little pleasure intermingled with the cares of life would serve to lighten the burden, and even give a greater inspiration to bear it.

Among the churches in which services were held,

Trinity Episcopal Church

was a great point of attraction. The special feature at this place of worship was the music, for which special preparations had been made. There was a choir of twenty-five voices engaged, and the music was all appropriate to the Christmas time. The greater part of it was of the classical order, but it was very finely rendered, and indicated not only training but talent. Prof. Haughwout presided at the organ. There was a very large attendance.

Christ M. E. Church.

At Christ M. E. church, Rev. Dr. B. F. Brooke pastor, the morning service consisted of a Christmas Jubilee by the Sunday school. The exercises were held in the Sunday school room, which had been elaborately decorated with holly and evergreen in a rich and tasteful manner. The programme consisted of a sort of cantata, entitled "Christmas Chimes, or the Glad Tidings of Great Joy," which had been arranged especially for Sunday school Christmas celebrations. It embraced singing, by the church choir, scripture readings, carols by the school, recitatives by different classes, all intermingled, so as to give a very pretty variety. A feature of the performance was the recitation of appropriate verses, by six classes, as each one marched to the platform and presented to the Superintendent a basket of evergreens, with such as "Peace, Good will" &c; the bells were eventually hung up in a skeleton bell and that completed the chime.

The exercise was as unique as it was pretty, and it was performed without confusion or flaw.

After this service an unexpected visitor made his appearance, but he was a welcome one nevertheless, and was easily recognized as old Santa Claus. He entered himself to the hearts of all the little folks, not only by his cheery greeting, but by the distribution to each of a souvenir of affection, in the way of a package of confectionery, which brought the entertainment to a pleasant close. The jubilee was under the supervision of Superintendents Bakewell and Holmes, and was a very satisfactory success.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

At St. Peter's Episcopal Church yesterday morning the Holy Communion service was held. There was a very large attendance of members of the church and congregation, and the occasion was one of unusual solemnity. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Spalding, preached a sermon appropriate to the Christmas occasion and the service, and the Communion followed, being participated in by a very large number of people. It is the especial custom for all the church membership to partake of this, the Christmas Communion, and the service yesterday was accordingly, the more impressive.

The Orphan Asylum.

Christmas eve was duly commemorated at the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, and the hearts of the little ones were made happy by the beneficence of Santa Claus. The friends and patrons of the institution gathered at an early hour, and found the asylum illuminated and decorated in honor of the visit of the fleet and jolly traveler from the icy regions of the north. The children first entertained their friends with juvenile speech and song —the programme being very happily arranged, and the young performers winning unbounded applause. Afterward the sweetmeats and other gifts which Santa had inspired generous friends to give, were displayed, and the children were filled with glee at the abundance of which they were in possession; while many of them who looked with pleasure upon their enjoyment realized how much more blessed it is to give than to receive. It was indeed a "Merry Christmas" eve at the Asylum, and one which, if it did not bring the idea to the juvenile mind, did bring home with force to those of older growth, the thought of how appropriate it was in such a place to celebrate the anniversary of such a birth which can afford like an opportunity to those whose spirit in the centuries afterward loved sympathetic hearts to establish an asylum for the orphan, and surround the helpless ones with such comfort and care.

Liberty Street M. E. Church.

At the Liberty Street M. E. Church on Christmas eve, the services were of a somewhat novel, but very pleasing character. To the little prattlers in the Infant Department of the Sunday School belongs the honor of providing an entertainment which attracted a very large audience, and which was universally pronounced a happy success. The little songs and speeches and carols of the infantile performers, permeated with all the artlessness and grace of lisping infants, were especially appropriate in connection with the natal day of that wonderful child whose infancy encircled childhood with an aureola of beauty. The entertainment was arranged by the Superintendent of the Infant Department of the school, Miss Mary Hunnings, and the manner in which the programme was carried out, attested the aesthetic taste and disciplinary tact with which the jubilee had been, throughout, conducted.

A very pleasant episode in the entertainment which the time for gift distributions arrived, was the presentation of a handsome Bible to Mrs. Sydney Omohundro, the faithful organist, whose services have added very materially in advancing the interests of the school. Altogether the festivities proved delightfully successful.

Services at St. Paul's Cathedral

The coming of Christmas is always looked upon with more than ordinary interest by the members of the Catholic Church, and great preparations are made for the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Christ. The protestant world recognizes the day as a universal holiday, but the Catholics go further by making it a special season for the performance of ceremonies and the confession of sins.

It is not an uncommon thing for persons of all denominations to attend these services. They are regarded as interesting, and especially when the beloved pomp, the curiousness something rather novel, although they have been performed for a great many years by the Catholic church. The decoration of the Cathedral on such occasions is usually elegant, and is attended with great expense, presenting an appearance which is often difficult to describe with the pen, in a way that will do justice to the subject.

The great centre of attraction among the Catholics yesterday morning was St. Paul's Cathedral, corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street. Ceremonies of the most impressive character were announced, and many sat up all night in order to be permitted to attend the next morning, the worship beginning as early as four o'clock. The room was beautifully decorated with evergreens, and hundreds of lights were placed upon the altar, and above the same were letters perforated with gas jets, which, when burning, formed the words Jesus, Joseph, and Mary. The motto, "Gloria in Excelso Deo," held a prominent position, and above the whole work was a star, which was so arranged as to keep up a constant twinkling, representing nature almost to perfection.

At four o'clock the services were begun by the rendition of a piece of music by the band, followed by a prelude on the organ, after which the ceremony of mass was duly observed. A short sermon was then delivered, which concluded the exercises.

Taken as a whole the ceremonies were very interesting, and were duly appreciated by hundreds who went hither to witness them.

Christmas Eve in Sewickley.

Christmas Eve was a time of great rejoicing among both the big and little folks of the M. E. Church, Sewickley. The main audience room was very handsomely and tastefully decorated, and reflected great credit on the ladies and gentlemen who labored so assiduously to accomplish it. A miniature house and an imitation Kriss-Kringle were special attractions, and the occasion of unbounded mirth among the children.

Brief and excellent addresses were made by Superintendent John Johnson, ex-Superintendents Prof. M. B. Goff and Hon. B. C. Christy, and Rev. Mr. Knapp, of the Baptist Church.

Afterward Mr. Christy, in a very felicitous speech, presented to the wife of the pastor, on behalf of the young people of the church, an elegant silk velvet cloak, and to the pastor, Rev. James R. Mills, on behalf of the ladies, a superb easy-chair.

Mr. John N. White, in a very neat speech, presented to Mr. John Patton, Jr., on behalf of the young men, a very fine chair, which was received for Mr. P. by Andrew T. Ellis, in a very appropriate address of thanks.

Kriss then distributed his gifts of confections, and the happy company dispersed. It may safely be asserted that no pleasanter Christmas Eve was ever enjoyed by those who were so fortunate as to be present.

House Keepers

Should go to Drum & Son's and get the best clothes wringer and washer in the world. Responsible persons can get them on trial, and while you are at it, get Mrs. Pottses' Smoothing Irons, and your laundry will be complete.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oval, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

REV. W. H. KAIN has accepted a call to the church of Salem, Presbytery of Allegheny, with a salary of $1,000.

THE church of Miller's Run, Presbytery of Pittsburgh, has given a call to Rev. Geo. Fraser, with a salary of $1,000.

THE Connellsville M. E. church, T. H. Wilkinson, pastor, has sent four boxes of clothing and thirty dollars in money to the Kansas sufferers.

THE noon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms to-day will be led by James P. Orr. A review of the S. S. lessons for the past quarter will be given.

REV. G. S. THOMPSON, pastor of New Hope (colored) church at Atlanta, Ga., is in this city to solicit aid towards erecting in that city a house of worship.

THERE will be services in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Liberty street and Oak alley, to-morrow, at 10:30 in the morning and 7:30 in the evening.

REV. W. W. BROOME will speak at the meeting of the Evangelical Association, Sunday evening, on "The Philosophy of Temperance." Other speakers will be present.

MR. M. M. PATTERSON, a licentiate of Allegheny Presbytery, has accepted two calls from the united charge of Puckety and Allegheny. The salary named is $1,000.

THERE will be a Praise Meeting held under the auspices of the Oakland M. E. Church, at the school building, to-morrow evening. W. C. Moreland, Esq., and Rev. J. Dermitt will deliver addresses.

THERE will be Quarterly Meeting services held in the Mt. Washington M. E. Church to-day and to-morrow. Preaching on Sunday morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at the usual hour.

REV. J. J. BEACOM, pastor of the churches of Montours and Forest Grove, Presbytery of Pittsburgh, has received a call to the church of Bridgewater, Presbytery of Allegheny, with a salary of $1,600.

A MOVEMENT is in progress for the organization of a German Lutheran church in or near Sewickley, in this county. The services are now held once every two weeks in the chapel of the Leetsdale Presbyterian church.

THERE will be a Young Mens' meeting on Sunday evening, December 27, 1874, in the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, corner Penn and Sixth streets, commencing at 7½ o'clock. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary of Y. M. C. A., will conduct the meeting.

THE friends and defenders of Prof. Swing have been most persistent in asking that all discussion concerning him and his trial should cease. Why is it, then, that they are from time to time making apologies for him and accusations against his opponent?—*Presbyterian Banner.*

THE Presbytery of Allegheny has declined to put the call from the church of Hilands into the hands of Rev. M. L. Wortman. Rev. A. Williams, D. D., has accepted a call to the church of Sewickley Presbytery of Allegheny, and will be installed pastor, Sabbath evening, December 27.

WHEN the Rev. H. H. Hervey gave on his text on Sunday he stated that he had discovered, when too late to remedy it, that he had chosen for his text for the memorial sermon of the Rev. Dr. J. T. Pressly, the same text from which Dr. Pressly preached the memorial sermon of the Rev. Dr. Lyon. —*Erie Dispatch.*

ON to-morrow evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock, Rev. J. W. Sproule, pastor of the Central Park United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, will preach a Centennial sermon. A century has elapsed since the constitution of the Reformed Presbytery in North America, and the history of the denomination during that time has been an eventful one.

S. A. TAGGART, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will conduct a praise and promise meeting at four o'clock Sabbath afternoon in Rev. Dr. Howard's Church, Penn avenue. Young men are specially invited to the meeting. Requests for prayer may be presented. This meeting is in the series of Lectures on the Bible, being delivered by ministers of the city on Sabbath afternoons.

PROF. L. H. EATON is said to be the oldest Sabbath School Superintendent in term of service in the State. He has held this position in the Sandusky street (Allegheny) Baptist Sabbath School uninterruptedly for twenty-seven years. Mr. Eaton never has also been closely identified with the temperance movement for many years, and in this, as in the Sunday School cause, he is very enthusiastic.

AND if there are young men anywhere who are willing to work, who show a mind for it, give place to them, counsel them, you old men, as much as you please, but don't hinder them; don't oppose them; don't stand in their way; pray for them, and give them your blessing; you have had your opportunity, and don't begrudge them theirs. No doubt you know a great deal more than they do, but for work one of them may be worth the best score of you.—*Christian Advocate.*

WERE you ever in straightened circumstances, not knowing where the next dollar was to come from, to get you through? Thank God that it is better now, but see if there is not something or one near you whom you may be able to help. You may be God's minister of good to some sinking one, whom the coldness of the world is crushing out of life and hope; perhaps by a word of advice, a line of recommendation, or even an introduction to some business person of your acquaintance needing employees, maybe a little pains taking or self-sacrifice on your part in behalf of the unemployed.—*Methodist Recorder.*

From an *unpublished* leaflet, containing parochial statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, from Oct. 1, 1867, to Oct. 1, 1874, (during Dr. Scarborough's term,) we gather the following: Estimated value of church property, $400,000; present number of communicants, 320; families and parts of families attending church, (about) 300; Sunday school children, 250; Sunday school teachers, 23; Industrial school, 1; (room Advent to Easter) 85; Industrial school teachers, 4; number of persons baptized in seven years, 425 number of persons confirmed in seven years, 197; number of marriages in 7 years, 118; number of burials in 7 years, 215. The sum total of contributions for all purposes including pew rents and subscriptions for the building of the church and chapel: was $330,597—an average of well-night $50,000 a year. The sum here named is only what passed Through the Rector's hands, or through the parish books. It is by no means that many thousands of dollars besides, have been contributed by individual members of the parish in various ways, which would swell the amount.

BISHOP KERFOOT, in his interesting correspondence in *Our Diocese*, concerning his European trip gives this pretty paragraph. "It is hard to choose among the Cathedrals; but on the whole we agree that Lincoln was the most impressive; Litchfield, the loveliest; Durham and Winchester were grand and hoary; Salisbury, full of gracefulness and beauty; each one had its great and special charm. That night of any one of them would 'alone almost pay the devout traveller for his journey across the water. The Churchman's spirit fills with a new joy as his imaginations of such Houses, that God grows to be to him, like memories of some past existence, are satisfied and succeeded; and he walks, and gazes, and worships as his fathers for centuries past have done, in these old Temples of ours, and with these same old services of ours. *He feels at home.* And we were made to feel so, delightfully, in one after another of these busy, bright days. Old friends were met, and new ones made, daily; and the choicest explanations of the curious points of interest in each Cathedral, and the prompt welcome and cordial hospitality from bishops, deans and canons, made the pilgrimage through the English Cathedrals, a series of days of genuine enjoyment and profit, and of records of friends, not soon to be forgotten."

Familiar as Household Words.

To those who understand the art of dressing fashionably the name of Thomas Scandlutt is a synonim for perfect neatness of fit in suits, and it only becomes necessary to remind all such that now as ever nothing is found at his establishment but the choicest qualities and latest styles of cloths, cassimeres, overcoatings and vestings. In imported goods, his house stands without a rival, for elegant, fashonable and disrable patterns. Of American manufacture, he has the very finest neatest and latest styles. Gentlemen, therefore, who desire to surpass in the charms of dress and wish to wear a suit, beautiful to others and comfortable to themselves, should not hesitate to make an immediate raid on Scandutt & Co's., Bee-Hive Clothing Emporium, No 255 Liberty, and enjoy the proud satisfaction of not only getting an extra quality, but an extra fit and make. Do not presume on high prices, for Scandrett has that wondrous kind feeling that prompts to live and yet live and meets the times with his prices

War With Spain.

While there are many who would favor a war with Spain, or some other country, for instance Border country, there are very many who would utterly deplore such an event, and among such none more so than Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., Merchant Tailors of No. 50 Sixth street, who, on account of the demands made upon their time for their fashionable manufacture of suits, have no time to attend to such matters. Having procured a most extensive and costly assortment of Europe's finest wearing fabrics they are content to allow Spain to have her own way. They would advise their friends though, that in case of a war, suiting material would be greatly enhanced in value, and they should therefore make no delay in ordering a suit while their prices are so very low. Prices may become higher, but can not get any lower. A word to the wise, &c.

One Thing You Lack

which can be procured to give entire satisfaction, at a very small cost, at the fashionable merchant tailoring house of B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. He has some piece cloths especially suited to your taste, while the newest fits and the most reasonable prices are the order of the day at his establishment. The finest selection of imported goods to be found in the city.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Try Them Once

and you will never want any others. Marvin's Superior Family Cracker.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tuthbridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. 425

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Yesterday afternoon and last night Mr. Aiken, as *Van* in "The Virginian," was greeted by immense houses, there hardly being standing room, and his fine, graceful acting created an excellent impression and gave satisfaction to all. He was frequently applauded most heartily, and deserved all the praise bestowed, for his personation is full of spirit and manliness. Mr. Owen in the character of *Gingle*, who has an affection for the ardent, but subsequently overcomes it and reforms, brought out all there is in it and in doing so, afforded infinite enjoyment to the audience. Miss Baker and Miss Troy rendered their parts very well indeed.

"The Virginian" will be presented again at the matinee this afternoon and with the performance to-night Mr. Aiken's engagement closes.

Next week brings with it Mr. J. S. Clarke, an eminent comedian, who has not acted in Pittsburgh for several years.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

In their search for amusement the lovers of fun filled the Fifth avenue theater to overflowing at both of yesterday's performances, and Hernandez Foster's *Monday* in "Jack Harkaway" furnished them with all they were looking for in that line. This drama is filled to overflowing with wonderful escapes, and at the culmination of every act the curtain falls amidst a storm of applause. Mr. Foster, who does not have much to say but plenty to do, and who never or fails to turn up just when he is wanted, is well supported by Messrs. Price, Johnson, Graham, Langdon, and others of the Opera House Company all of whom, to one who is accustomed to seeing them in plays of another kind, seem oddly out of place.

"Jack Harkaway" at the matinee this afternoon and for the last time to-night.

"Sunset" Cox.

The next lecturer in the Library course will be the Hon. S. S. Cox, the great Congressional wit, who will discourse on "American wit and Humor." This will be the first appearance of Mr. Cox on a Pittsburgh platform, and there is considerable curiosity manifested to hear him. The lecture will take place on Tuesday evening, and the fame of the vivacious "Sunset" is quite likely to be sufficient to draw a crowded house.

The Bohemian Girl.

On next Monday night the "Bohemian Girl" will be presented by the Gounod Club at Library Hall, for special reasons. The club won golden opinions in the rendition of this piece a few days ago, and its repetition being so urgently requested is a sufficient guarantee of a crowded house.

The Cathedral Fair.

From the large crowds which are daily attending the Cathedral Fair, we are safe in judging that it is proving an eminent success. Those desiring to spend a pleasant evening can do so by making a call in the basement of the Cathedral this evening.

THE BEST SEATS.

A Few Hints for Theatre-Goers.

Where one sits in the theatre depends sometimes upon the time one purchases seats. Where one prefers to sit depends upon the object with which one goes to the theatre. These are twofold: one is to see, and the other to be seen. The proportion of those who attend a play for the enjoyment it affords is comparatively small. But where two or more parties gather together in their best clothes, there is something to interest. And when half of these are ladies, looking as bewitching as the expenses of a modern toilet and the half-light of the auditorium will permit, there is pleasure enough in the house.

In going to see a play much depends upon whether the object sought is the maximum of effect of light and sound, or a curiosity, something prurient, to pry into the secret workings of the stage, and closely watch the performers upon it. To see a play at its best does not demand that one's seat should be immediately against the orchestra. The best places bloom from the face of the lovely heroine in their full enamel there; it transforms the glowing sunset into a gaudy series of daubs; it makes the comedian appear to wear a sheepskin on the bonnet of a wig; it shows the actors and actresses waiting for their cues to come on; it disenchants, it smashes the idols of the imagination, and, the illusion rudely shattered, the great interest of the play must cease. For this reason distance is actually necessary to good seats, even in a theatre as well as on a battle-field. A proscenium box is not a desirable seat. It is cruelty to offer a proscenium box to those who desire to see and enjoy the play.

The best seats in the house are in the parquet, the first row of the dress-circle, and in the balcony-circle above. The last are the most desirable in the house to enjoy a performance, whether dramatic or musical. In order to hear the speaker on the stage from the main floor, it is necessary, in most theatres, to be down near the stage; sound ascends, and it is directed especially toward that very portion of the house which is called the balcony, the dress-circle, the family-circle, or something else. It is to this circle that the really intelligent playgoer, who does not go to be seen, betakes himself. Not a movement or a sound on the stage is lost by them. They are the people whom you may be able to help. You may be God's minister of good to some sinking one, whom the coldness of the world is crushing out of life and hope; perhaps by a word of advice, a line of recommendation, or even an introduction to some business person of your acquaintance needing employees, maybe a little pains taking or self-sacrifice on your part in behalf of the unemployed.—*Methodist Recorder.*

Gifts at 69 Fifth Avenue.

Albums—In Russia and Turkey.
Pocket-books—Of every style and variety.
Toy Books—10,000 of all varieties.
Juvenile Books—20,000 for boys and girls.
Bibles—In every style of binding.
Stereoscopes—In endless variety.
Parlor Games—Chess, Checkers and Backgammon.

To those who go to a theater to enjoy the play, we recommend the parquet. They will not, of course, believe in it until the manager puts up the price to equal if not exceed that of the lower part of the house. It looks mean to take a cheaper seat, and nobody has the courage to rest easy under such an imputation. But when that fear, the prejudice once overcome, there is no reason in the world why this should not be the most fashionable part of the house as well as the most desirable.

By this time you have got to the parquet, and second circle should be religiously shunned. In the former one's back is turned to the entire house, and the nearer to the stage one sits, the more hopelessly is he limited to the backs bloom from the face of the lovely heroine in enamel there; it transforms the glowing sunset into a gaudy series of daubs; it makes the comedian appear to wear a sheepskin on the bonnet of a wig; it shows the actors and actresses waiting for their cues to come on; it disenchants, it smashes the idols of the imagination, and, the illusion rudely shattered, the great interest of the play must cease. For this reason distance is actually necessary to good seats, even in a theatre as well as on a battle-field. A proscenium box is not a desirable seat. It is cruelty to offer a proscenium box to those who desire to see and enjoy the play.

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By this time you have got to the parquet, and second circle should be religiously shunned. In the former one's back is turned to the entire house, and the nearer to the stage one sits, the more hopelessly is he limited to the backs of the heads in front here, one now and then towering above the rest, a mass of discomfort for everybody behind it in a line to the door. In the second tier, if it be not full, there is no chance for attracting attention to the boxes, for whose idea of church, ball-room, and theatre is that they are three different media for the exhibition of self in different toilets, should, if possible, obtain a position in the first row of the dress circle, and she will be sufficiently gazed upon, admired. But if that has been taken by a more fortunate and enterprising milliner's dummy, she can emit her disgust from the first row of the lower circle.—*Chicago Tribune.*

We Call the Attention of our Readers

This morning, particularly carpenters and builders to the local advertisements of Messrs. S. Drum & Son, Hardware dealers, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

This firm not only keep in stock every variety of Hardware and House Furnishing goods, but are manufacturing several articles that are new and useful not to be found elsewhere. All persons building or in want of house furnishing goods, should give them a call. During the past season they have furnished most of the principal buildings in Allegheny. For instance, Mr. Semple's new residence, the Second and Eleventh ward school buildings, Fourth ward Engine House, Catholic church on Elm street and Sherman avenue, Colman's new row, Reinaman's new restaurant, Diamond alley, besides may other fine buildings and residences in the rural districts.

Gifts at 69 Fifth Avenue.

Albums—In Russia and Turkey.
Pocket-books—Of every style and variety.
Toy Books—10,000 of all varieties.
Juvenile Books—20,000 for boys and girls.
Bibles—In every style of binding.
Stereoscopes—In endless variety.
Parlor Games—Chess, Checkers and Backgammon.

Shrouded in Mystery.

And still the wonder grows with people, as to how E. Taggart can sell his boots and shoes at such extremely low figures. One reason is, that he sells so many more boots and shoes than many others, that he can afford to lessen the profits on each pair. No better stock of goods in the two cities, and none cheaper either in the West or in the East. He sells at retail,—as cheap as the same can be purchased from other dealers at wholesale, this being his motto—"Goods retailed at wholesale prices."

The Best—The Cheapest.

There is neither profit nor satisfaction in buying a cheap article, and especially is this the case when applied to a cheap and inferior quality of boots and shoes. To get the best quality at a reasonable figure is the great end to be attained in the purchase of these goods, and the place to fill the bill in these particulars is at the Boot and Shoe Store of Wm. Martin, No. 108 Federal street, Allegheny city. Patronize Martin and receive satisfaction in quality of goods and prices.

Carpenters and Builders

Should buy the Drum's improved sash weight. It is the nicest arrangement for attaching the cord that has ever been in use. Manufactured by DRUM & SON,
159 Federal street.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

A New Process

by which Marvin's Superior Family Crackers are made.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

A Smoky or Dusty Fire Place

Can be remedied by using Menick's Patent Grate. They suit any grate front. They can be had at DRUM & SON'S.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Family Crackers

are not sweet—sold by all grocers.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····A number of the jewelry stores did a flourishing business yesterday morning.

····Miller, the man who was stabbed on Mt. Washington, a few days ago, is improving and will be about in a few days.

····The funeral of Willie Floyd was very largely attended yesterday. The remains were deposited in the Allegheny Cemetery.

····An investigation into the cause of the recent fire on Mt. Washington will be commenced this morning in the office of the Fire Marshal in Municipal Hall.

····Harry Herbs, the veteran toll-keeper at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, was presented with twenty bottles of snuff by an equal number of boys on Wednesday evening. Who's next?

With Your Oysters

use Marvin's Superior Family Crackers.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works. corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

The Best Plain Crackers

made are Marvin's Superior Family.

CHARLES READE'S HERO AND MARTYR.

Reminiscences of James Lambert by an Old Companion.

(From the Troy Press.)

I dinna ken when I hae had ...sae muckle pleasure gien me as on Saturdry ...icht last when readin the story i' The Press about James Lambert—blin Jamie of Glasgee, the winerfu' soomer. Mony's the time, Maister Editor, and weel I mind the time when a callant—though it's a lang time noo since—hae I, rin about Glasgee Green and "pu'd the gowans fine," as our ain Robby Burns says. Weel I mind tae "the dominie's hole," "the three stanes," "the peatbogg," "the deid house," where the callants used to gang in and soom in the Clyde, and mysel amang 'em. Fu' weel I mind the Nelson monument, the Stockwell, and Sautmarket briggs, the Calton, the Little street, aye, the very house wh